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Missionary Entelligence.

West Africa.

he Basa country-Agriculture-Social economy. The Basa people extend from Junk river to the er Cestres, about 90 miles on the coast; and feast. m all the information I have been able to obin. I think they occupy most of the country be-

The Basa people seem to be as ignorant and

ost as a crime. Their manners are simple, and tion to try their virtue. heir wants few. They depend upon the cultiva. In regard to futurity, they manifest astonishing hree months in the year. The remainder of the child is then called by the name of this person. ar is spent chiefly in idleness. Some however, more industrious than others, and employ a rtion of their leisure time in making canoes, addles, rice mortars, &c. Some are employed the colonists to bring camwood from the interiand others are hired to work on their farms. et for sake of reward, they can be induced to ligence. They are eager to acquire money, ut have very little disposition to hoard. Indeed, e brought into a difficulty which will cost him twice as much as the value of the article desired. Besides, the sensuality of the natives is frequently oringing them into difficulty with their neighbors, or with the head man, who has twenty or thirty vives, of all ages. In such cases, the damage when the criminal has nothing to pay, nor any

ments. This roof projects two or more feet beyond the cient reason of the pardon of sin. ides of the house, and generally comes down to der the eaves.

friends to redeem him, he is sold as a slave.

Houses of the natives-Domestic habits-Amuse-

tive, would illustrate the adage,

"Man wants but little here below."

tribe wrapped round the body, so as to lap in front; | vindicated; his government maintained; and what | which he has been endowed may be devoted again | count themselves if they were made to weep only Bása men.

Christian

The food of the natives is usually simple, con- ly need ask no more. For, sisting of rice, cassada, palm oil, banana, plantains, green corn roasted, and such animal food as God. they can obtain. They eat cats, dogs, monkeys, The Lord is well pleased for his righteousness view it is called repentance; under another, faith; reach the deepest fountain of grief. The suffuscan be procured.

cocker, missionary of the Board, who is now on in succession. Both sexes, and almost all ages, transgression and sin. wisit to this country. He has resided for sevevisit to this country. He has

Religious notions-Ideas of futurity.

soned, and as they seem generally to connect this -Mason. ot having had any written language, they have poison with witchcraft, they wear on their bodies knowledge of the arts and sciences, and seem something furnished by their grigri men, to guard have gone on for ages in the same track, fol. them against that and other evils. They profess wing implicitly the customs of their ancestors. to believe that their grigris will protect them from hey seem, indeed, to regard any innovation al. bullets, but they rarely put themselves in a situa-

on of the soil, and raise barely sufficient to sup. blindness, and ignorance. Indeed, such is their their necessities from year to year. As there fear of death, that they will rarely put themselves no individual property in land, each person se. to think long enough upon it to form any idea of ets some spot which by not being cultivated for what lies beyond. They have some vague noveral years, has grown up to trees and bushes. tion of existence beyond the grave, and frequentlese trees and bushes he, with the aid of his ly carry food, and throw it upon the grave of a fe, or wives, cuts down in the dry season, and deceased relative, years after his death. I have fler burning them, just as the rainy weather sets seen Sante Will talking, professedly to his son's puts his rice and cassada into the ground. As body, years after it was put into the grave. Some on as the farm is burned, almost all the rest of believe that the person who dies comes back an work devolves upon the women. The time infant. It is the province of the grigri man to copied by the men in farming, is not far from say who it is that has thus come back. The

Efficacy of the Blood of Jesus Christ.

No obedience or suffering of any mere creature can ever atone for sin. Conscience, wounded by guilt, groping in the glimmerings of tradition. besotted with ignorance, and abused by imposture hough they are generally averse to labor, and at. has tried various expedients to propitiate Deity. ays call their farming season a time of trouble, Ablutions, pilgrimages, penances, and a thousand other superstitions, abound in pagan and antitork for a short season with some degree of christian nations. Wealth is lavished in offerings of peace, and the body is tortured for the relief of the soul. Lying vanities all. Will the Lord be here is but little encouragement for a common in. pleased with thousands of rams, and ten thousand hvidual to lay up wealth. The moment one gets rivers of oil? Shall I give my first born for my little more than his neighbors, he is the object of transgression; the fruit of my body for the sin of any, and subject to heavy exactions from the my soul? Ah no! The evil lies infinitely deeplead man of the town. If he is known to have er than to be reached by such remedies. That any thing valuable, the head man will frequently sacrifice which will be to God of a sweet smelling isk it as a present. If he refuses, he is liable to savor, cannot be offered by men, nor by angels, nor by man and an angel united. Not by men; for the end of an atonement is to deliver them from that very curse which must be borne in making it. Not by angels, for this would be inconsistent with the truth of God, which denounced the curse upon the human nature. Not by angel ustained is estimated very much according to the man, because no combination of created nature cuniary resources of the offender. Sometimes, can sustain the wrath, or magnify the law or vindicate the government of God. An overwhelming difficulty, therefore, remains. Where is the sufferer to be found? Who shall yield an obedience to merit heaven for millions, or offer up for their souls the redeeming sacrifice? The mere The people of this tribe live in small villages possibility of relief, without a friend to apply it, ntaining from twenty to two hundred houses. only doubles our distractions. The light which Each man, with the exception of the head man, was dawning upon our darkness recedes, and Otsego Bap. Bible Soc., N. Y., by Chas. builds his own house. These houses are of vari- leaves us to deeper horrors. But hark! it is the was sizes, from six to eight feet square, to twenty voice of the Deliverer; Lo, I come. Who art Thomas P. Miller, Mobile, Ala. Life feet long and a dozen wide. The sides con- thou most gracious? I that speak in righteousness, sixt of poles thrust into the ground perpendicularly, mighty to save! It is the only begotten Son of Mrs. Susan E. Miller, Mobile, Ala., do. and plastered with a kind of clay, or covered with God who comes, clothed with humanity for the John A. Battelle, Mobile, Ala., first paya mat. The roof is covered with thatch, which, salvation of perishing sinners. The blood of Jewhen well put on, effectually sheds the rain.— salvation of perishing sinners. The blood of Je.

Abbeville and Edgefield Bible Association of perishing sinners. The blood of Je.

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1st. It is, in itself, of infinite value. Whatwithin about four or five feet from the ground. ever a sacrifice could derive from the person of By this means the sides of the house are thorough- the sufferer, whatever detestation of sin, or detersecured from the rain. The interior is principally occupied by a bed. This is formed of a mat which it involves; whatever impossibility of exresting on a kind of framework, which is raised piation by a creature; whatever consistency of from the ground about eighteen inches; or it is its pardon by a surety, could be testified by the quently made of earth elevated above the rest spectacle of an humbled God; all that is to be of the floor about six inches, and covered with a found in the sacrifice of Jesus, for it is the blood mat. A portion of the floor or ground is left for of the only begotten Son. Being really man, a fire. The natives always have a fire at night. when he endured the cross, the curse was execu-They have no chimney, but the smoke finds its ted upon the very nature on which it was denounway out at the openings left for this purpose un- ced. But being unspeakably more than man, even the Father's equal, JEHOVAH IN THE FLESH, he An inventory of the domestic utensils of the na- was able to bear at once the whole weight of wrath, and impart to his obedience and suffering a merit and efficacy proportioned to the glory of the A pot or two for cooking, a wooden bowl or wash- Godhead. The submission of the Lord Jesus to asin, and sometimes, (not always,) a wooden fulfil the righteousness and bear the iniquities of spoon for eating, comprise all that many a native his people, reflected infinite lustre upon the divine family owns of these articles. Their wardrobe government. It did what never could have been consists of a few yards of different kinds of cloth, done by the eternal obedience of all sinless, and

the width of the cloth (which is usually from three should hinder the release of the wretches for whom to the service and glory of his Creator. This once or twice in a lifetime! What a kingdom quarters to a yard) forming the length of the gar- these wonders have been wrought? What crime work is a single great operation upon his nature of this world that would be, only a few of whose ment. The men use generally about a yard of cannot the blood of Jesus atone? What stain cloth, and put it on as best comports with their cannot it efface? How is it not impossible that Spirit, whose office in the covenant of redemption But in the kingdom above, the work is perfect. sense of decency. Some of the tribes on the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing set the transgressions of man in array against the coast differ from these in the coast differ from the coast differ f cloths. The Grebo men, at Cape Palmas, dress righteousness of God? Here the conscience may vant and child of God forever. This work is It will not be the power we may have over ourlike the Basa women, and their women like the be at peace, for here the divine law is satisfied, called by various titles, as it is regarded under its selves that shall cause our tears to cease—nor and the fires of the curse extinguished. We sure. various aspects. But it is still the same single, that of our friends over us-nor the lays of time

snakes, frogs, and almost every kind of fish that sake, and hath set him forth to be a propitiation under another, conversion; under another, the ed eye is the sign of the soul in trouble. God through faith in his blood, that he might be just, new birth, &c.; all these various expressions de- will penetrate the soul itself with such influences Their principal amusement is dancing to the and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus. signate the same work of the Spirit under differ. as shall make tears impossible. He will drive all sound of a drum, accompanying their instrumen. With sinners who are willing thus to accept for. ent aspects in which it is viewed. We are not the causes of sorrow out of it. As the last trace tal with vocal music. The children are taught giveness, and to choose life rather than death, he to speak of these as if they were different things, of sin is removed, then will be removed the grand to dance as soon as they can walk. Such is their pursues his quarrel no longer, but is in Christ re- or in succession to each other in time. Man agent of human wo. The fountain is then for-The subjoined sketch of the character and hab- attachment to this amusement that they frequent- conciling the world unto himself, not imputing does not first repent and then believe, and then ever sealed. The subjoined sketch of the character of the character of the pen of Rev. W. G. ly keep it up most of the night, for many nights their trespasses unto them, but forgiving iniquity, enter upon a new obedience. They are simulta-

vears among them, has acquired their lan- casion of joy, however trivial, the drum and song and what his Father has expressly declared it to thing. They cannot therefore be separated. As a heavy burden had been thrown off. They would years among them, the opportunities for ac- of the dancers are heard. But at the burial of the be, millions of sinners have found it to their eter- we view this work of grace in reference to the head man, great preparations are made; natives nal joy. All the spirits of just men made perfect, sinful life which is forsaken, we call it repentance. floods to clap their hands. Why should they not flock in from all around, and several days and all believers at this hour upon earth, have As we consider it in relation to the motives and rejoice that it shall be so in the kingdom above. nights are spent in dancing. This ends with a washed their robes, and made them white in the promises by which it is induced, we call it faith. And with far greater joy; as this world fades as blood of the Lamb. Search the records of the As it is considered in reference to the power of a leaf, but that to come is everlasting. saved, and you will see the names of the most the Spirit which produces it, we call it a new cre-The Basas seem to have no system of religion. atrocious offenders who were pardoned and sanc. ation; and in reference to the experience of the ween these points, and for about seventy miles Indeed their ideas are so vague on this subject, tified, and are now with God. Ask them how man who is the subject of it, a new birth. But ack from the sea. Their number was estimated that it is exceedingly difficult to ascertain what they escaped the wrath to come, and entered the all these expressions mean one and the same Mr. Ashman, at 125,000. As this would they really are. They are, however, much under various aspects, heavenly realms and there shall not be found a we about twenty to a square mile, it probably is der the power of superstition. Their belief in claim, He loved us, and washed us from our sins that one work of the Spirit, by which a sinful of far from the truth. The language of this witchcraft is amazing. Their grigri men, who in his own blood. Ask all the family of grace and rebellious man becomes obedient to God. the seems to be understood pretty extensively are generally from some distance, or of another who shall speedily join the celestial throng, how zealous of good works in his service—renewed nd by those among them also, who speak anoth. tribe, being shrewd men, and capable of perform. they obtained deliverance from the curse, and ac. in holiness after the image of Jesus, and purified ing some juggling tricks, are viewed with a kind cess to that terrible God? With equal unanimity and made a child of God in newness of life. The of awe, and impose most astonishingly upon their they will reply, We are accepted in the belov- consideration of this identity in the work of reegraded as any other tribe on the western coast. credulity. They live in much dread of being poi. ed! There is, therefore, redemption in his blood. ligion upon man is most important. He that hath

Bible Society Department.

For the Christian Secretary.

American and Foreign Bible Society. ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Annotations of the Scriptures in Latin. Folio. Basle, 1502. From Rev. S. H. Cone. Review of Rev. Daniel Wilson, Dr. Pye Smith and Dr. Dick, on Inspiration, by Rev. Alexander Carson. Edinburgh, 1830. From Rev.

S. H. Cone. The New Testament in Malagash. 1 vol., 12mo. British and Foreign Bible Society. London.

From Rev. Cephas Bennett. Genesis, Proverbs, and Isaiah in Malagash, Madagascar. 1 vol., 12mo. British and Foreign Bible Society. London, 1835. From Rev. Cephas Bennett.

The New Testament in Chiucso, by Messrs. Medhurst, Gutzlaff, and others. 2 vols., 24mo.-China. From Rev. J. Lewis Shuck. China, I. M. ALLEN, Gen. Agent. April, 1841. September 16.

RECEIPTS Of the American and Foreign Bible Society, from August 13, to September 16, 1841.

Wm. G. Cole, Washington, Ia., per Rev. C. G. Sommers. Barnwell Dist. Bible Society, S. C., per Rev. Wm. McArthur. The following, by Rev. John G. Wil-

liams, Nanafalia, Ala., Nanafalia Bible Society, 24. J. F. Barnes, sub. to A. Maclay, 10 00. David Stewart, do., 3 00. Wiley Etherage, do.,

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per Rev. L. Austin. Stanton st. Bible Society, New York, to constitute their pastor, Rev. David Bellamy, a Life Director, thirty dollars having been previously paid, per D. Ludlam, Jr., Treasurer.

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Y., by Geo. F. Post, Tr.

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ment for Life Directorship. tion, S. C., per Rev. Wm. P. Hill, fifty dollars being for books, and fifty dollars being the first annual payment to constitute Rev. Wm. P. Hill a L.

Director. kins. Miss Elizabeth Atkins, N. Y., annual mem., per Rev. S. H. Cone. Watertown Bible Soc., Jefferson co., N.

Y., by Dea. N. Van Nest, Tr. Proceeds of 36 dollars of uncurrent money thrown out of last year's bal. From Rev. James M. Pendleton, Bow. ling Green, Ky., by John Burnam.

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The Work of Grace. In man's condition, as a fallen and corrupt their tears in testimony of the sorrows of human others, who must hereby suffer.—Franklin. being, there is a single great work to be wrought life.

I. M. ALLEN, Ass't. Treas.

uniform work of the Spirit in man leading him that shall do it .- These agencies of relief have 2d. Nothing more is required by the holy back from sin to holiness, and from the power of been tried and have failed. God shall wipe away Satan unto God. As it is regarded under one all tears. This agency cannot fail. He can neous. They are of necessity connected togeth. announced that in this world there should be no

Secretary

one part of this divine work hath all. He is penitent, he is believing, he is renewed, he is obedient. It is not possible that he should have one member of the new man and be destitute of the and views more upon one aspect of the work of Recorder. grace in his heart than upon another, and it may thus appear more distinctly developed to his own mind, and he may, in comparison, think himself destitute of the others which are less noticed .-But this is not true in fact, and adequate instruction and discrimination would show how certainly God accomplishes his whole work of mercy where he works for man at all. The general view which is thus presented, we shall desire to follow out in some more particular illustrations in other remarks.—Epis. Rec.

Long Sermons and Long Prayers.

his own influence. The man, who, in wallend summer night, preaches an hour and a half or have a few hearers, and if those few should be asleep. A clear perception of things, and the adaptedness of circumstance, is exceedingly important to a minister. We never could tell why there should be such a uniformity in the length of sermons. A man who preaches long sermons \$7 00 does it always. And so of a man who preaches short sermons-they are always short. And although a congregation may collect, as to the great body of it, but once in the week, yet the discourse reaches only to its accustomed half hour. This we regard as going to the opposite extremity. A discourse of much less than half an hour is too of the mission, each takes what he requires and 39 00 But why discourses from the pulpit, or in our dividual expenditure does not amount on an averprivate houses, or school-houses, should not be age to sixty rupees a month. The German brethmeasured more frequently by the fullness of the subject, than by any accustomed length, we cannot tell. From the nature of subjects, some discourses may be fifteen, some thirty, and some may run beyond the hour. But as to long prayers, these are more frequently practised by others than by preachers, and their evils are great .- as the first sure step to attaining the great end of They are no evidence of strong piety, but may be sometimes the effect of the want of it. They often destroy the interest in our prayer meetings, and sometimes break them up altogether. And vet we do not know a single instance of a man ever being reformed in this matter. Telling and advising seem never to have any good effect. It is perfectly amazing that good men cannot be brought to see the impropriety of such a course. Some men are never told of this fault. There is 50 00 a delicacy about it which requires a great deal of 50 00 courage and softness to meet without giving offence. But every man who prays in public should 100 00 ask himself and his friends whether his prayers are injuriously long .- Protestant and Herald.

All tears wiped Away.

They fall fast in this world. They are seen every where. There are so many causes for them, 100 00 and in such constant operation, that there is not a moment not marked by a tear.

We try to wipe them away. We struggle hard to prevent the eye from telling the sadness of the 3 00 heart. Sometimes we do, for a while, seal up the fountain .- But it is soon open again. Our strong-18 75 est purpose will not prevent it.

Our friends try to wipe away our tears. Their words fall kindly on our ears. -But sorrow is too deep for them. We thank them, but still weep. 51 00 Time tries to wipe our tears away. Many of them do disappear under his efforts. But he only poorly and partially accomplishes his work. my dominions, for if there be one idle, some other Some new wave of trouble makes us mourn afresh. So it has ever been. All before us have known emperor's meaning to be, that the labor due to the more or less of tears, till the eye was dim in death. public by each individual, not being performed by

cut up into pieces of one or two yards in length. the eternal destruction of all sinful creatures— within him. He is to be brought back from re-One of these pieces, without the aid of needle or state of needle or state of the state of needle or state of needle or state of the state of needle or state of need Ocissors, forms the robe of their most respectable the evil of sin is demonstrated; the threatening be renewed in character and tastes, habits and solution in sin to obedience unto God. He is to tears! "All tears shall be where the work would be a glorious kingdom even if the work would be a glorious kingdom even if the work would be a glorious kingdom even if the work fortune deceived not. The cloth is, by females of the Bása of God executed; his truth preserved; his justice affections, that the powers of mind and body with was not so complete.—How happy would men fortune deceived not.

What a sensation would be felt if it should be shout to each other in exultation, and call on the

ALL tears shall cease. The tears of pain-tle tears of bereavement-the tears of disappointment-the tears of remorse-the tears of despair; they are all wiped away. Go through all the tear. You find millions that have wept; but the former things are passed away. Moses wept, and David, and Isaiah, and Paul. Not a ransomed one of all the myriads but once did weep. But the last tear has fallen!

Right views of that blessed world and deep meditation upon it, is suited to sooth our earthly sorrows, and chase away some at least of the tears that fall so fast now. God has revealed a tearless heaven to lighten, by hope of it, the trials of morality. Blessed is he who knows how to use others. He may be accustomed to fix his thoughts a right so powerful and happy an agency .- Boston

> THE GERMAN MISSIONARIES .- The following account of the German Missionaries is from the pen of a correspondent who has had the fullest opportunities of observing the conscientious manner in which those excellent servants of the Lord perform their duties :-

"I am sure that I cannot better employ my time

and paper, than in describing the manner in which those zealous servants of Christ, the German Missionaries at Mangalore, employ themselves. More hard working men than the German Missionaries, are not to be found in any part We never knew a person, and probably no one of the world. They are distinguished, moreover, else ever did, that was proverbial for long ser. by an almost Apostolical simplicity of manners as. that did not, to a very great extent, destroy and a devotion to their calling that gains them the respect of all castes and creeds, from the most wild and worldry-minued or on the most two hours, need not be surprised if he should profess the strictest sense of religion. These worthy men are in fact real friends to the natives of the country, amongst whom they are settled and whose moral, religious and intellectual advancement they are striving to promote by practice no less than precept. The German brethren all reside together and eat at the same time, of the most simple food-the ladies of those married, preside over the domestic department, and thus the u married brethren have the advantage of those comforts which female supervision can alone ensure. The Missionaries have no stated salaries-one box contains the whole of the money short for a people under such circumstances .- no more, and I am credibly informed that the inren act on a much more regular, and in my opinion, more sensible plan than any other missionaries that I have ever met with, for although their exertions are unremitting in preaching the word from house to house, and not without success, they place their chief dependence on their schools their labors, since conversion can be never hoped for, unless through the medium of education, and with that view, they devote many hours daily, to the instruction of the native youth of the country."-United Service Gazette, Dec. 4.

> ABSENCE FROM PUBLIC WORSHIP .- Lord, thy servants are now praying in the church, and I am here staying at home, detained by necessary occasions, such as are not of my seeking, but of thy sending; my care could not prevent them, my power could not remove them. Wherefore, though I cannot go to church, there to sit down at table with the rest of the guests, be pleased, Lord to send me a dish of their meat hither, and feed my soul with holy thoughts. Eldad and Medad, though staying still in the camp, (no doubt on just cause,) yet prophesied as well as the other elders. Though they went not out to the Spirit, the Spirit came home to them. Thus never any dutiful child lost his legacy, for being absent at the making of his father's will, if at the same time he were employed about his father's business. I fear too many at church have their bodies there, and minds at home. Behold, in exchange my body here, and heart there. Though I cannot pray with them, I pray for them. Yea, this comforts me, I am with thy congregation, because I would be with it .- Fuller.

It was an excellent saying of some Chinese Emperor, 'I will, if possible, have no idleness in man must suffer cold and hunger.' I take this All coming after us will also pay the tribute of the indolent, must naturally fall to the share of

Intense study of the Bible will keep any writer

Wome Mission Department.

For the Christian Secretary. FLORIDA.

AM. BAP. HOME MISSION ROOMS, ?

Sept. 24th, 1841. Rev. James McDonald, of Jacksonville, Florida, was appointed an itinerant missionary to Florida last March. His acceptance was not received until June. In his letter to the Secretary,

faneness, Sabbath breaking, falsehood, scepticism, able. I have not time to multiply.-Index. inattention to common virtue, and bold, undisguised infidelity have abounded.

"I hardly know how to reply to your letter with regard to salary. I am now single and tolerably poor, and have a good deal of expense to undergo for the purpose of doing good. I am afraid of making myself even comfortable while so many of God's dear children are wanting the gospel.-Still I consider that a pecuniary competency is necessary to my usefulness. My congregations are sorrowfally poor. For the last twelve months I have been devising some secular scheme to place myself in a situation to be more useful. But I accept the appointment of your Executive Committee.

"All that I am, and all that I possess, are the Lord's. To the committee I can only promise that, by the grace of God, I shall strive to promote the interests of Zion.

"May the patrons and propagators of the gospel be themselves blest in all their labors and contributions for the welfare of this unhappy people.'

In his second quarterly report, dated Sept. 3, 1841, brother McDonald describes the extent and difficulties of his field of labor in which he has seventeen places for stated preaching, monthly, give to each a portion .- Bap. Record. and among which he labors incessantly. During the past six months he has baptized 102 persons, many of whom are blacks.

In closing the report, he says: "The distance I travel requires me to keep two horses. The roads are indescribably bad. Flies are numerous and venomous, biting our horses tormentingly. The summer heat has been frequently at 95 and even 100 degrees. Rain has descended in torrents for 7 weeks. Persecution has raged against us. The war, too, is a terror. Lately I preached the funeral sermon of a dear brother and sister killed by the Indians. Much of my route is considered perilous, but God's blessed promise shields and supports me in my frequent claims at his throne of mercy. I trust my dear brethren in the precious Saviour will remember me and my poor flock, in all their prayers."

We commend the above to the attention of all the people of God, especially to those who possessing many comforts, and some luxuries of life, and pread of the gospel, (which may not be a great deal,) think they have done all they can. This man of God shows what can be done when there is a disposition And you he does no more than his duty. But if so, what sort of an account will multitudes of others be able to give of their stewardship in the day of the Lord ! Should not this example be emulated by ministers in their labors? Should not this exhibition of laboriousness on the part of our missionary, excite a corresponding liberality on the part of the Churches?

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec. REVIVALS.

Harmony, Tenn,-The church in this place has enjoyed a most interesting and refreshing season. Seventy-one professed conversion during a meeting held from August 6th to 16th.

Baltimore, Md .- Brother Hill yesterday baptized an Episcopalian and a Lutheran, both men, and well informed. So goes the work. You ought to give us more on baptism in the Record. September 14, 1841. J. R. D.

Pikesville and Gunpowder, Md.-Since I wrote you last week, I have heard of seven more baptized at Pikesville, and seven at Gunpowder. The good work continues at both places.

G. F. ADAMS. Affectionately yours, North Carolina .- A correspondent from this state writes as follows: "Before I close let me tell you of our late accessions. At a protracted meeting held at Pleasant Grove in this county, in the early part of August last, more than sixty professed to have found peace; many of the converts are among the most intelligent and influential in our county. In the same month two camp meetings were held at the Baptist churches at Smith's chapel, in Northampton, and at Conneconauth, in Halifax county. At the former, ten, and in the latter twelve, professed a change. A had been of the Antinomian cast, by Anti-effort Baptists. A new church of eighteen members was constituted during the meeting, and ten or twelve were converted. On fourth Lord's day in August last the church at Ahoskie, in Hertford county, commenced a series of meetings, during which about seventy-five we hope were converted. At Connasitsa, in Bertie county, at a protracted meeting on third Lord's day in August, we learn that sixty persons professed conversion. Rev. J. J. Finch writes me from Newbern, that there has for another purpose in my last number. been a gracious work with the church there, during which nearly fifty have been added to the church. To-day I learn that forty-eight persons were immersed at Ahoskie, and six more received as candidates for baptism, and more expected.'

Talbotton, Ga.-The work of the Lord is still progressing here and in the principal churches in this county. For the last twenty days I have been engaged in meetings, and there is now a protracted meeting at Daviston, where the Holy Spirit has been abundantly poured out. The additions to the churches around are, at Talbotton eighty-three-County Line, fifteen-Concord, sixteen-Union, sixteen-Horeb, twenty-Liberty Hill, three-

and the meeting very large and attentive. Christian Index .- R. FLEMING.

We stop the press to inform the readers of the Index, that our dear old father MERCER is no more! We have just received the following note from his nephew, brother W. A. Mercer:

At brother James Carter's, Butts Co., ? September 6, 1841.

Dear Brother Stokes : I have the mournful intelligence to communi cate to you and the brethren at Penfield, that my dear uncle JESSE MERCER is no more! He breathed his last this morning at 20 minutes after "The contents of your letter have greatly re- 6 o'clock, without a struggle or a groan. I reachjoiced my sinking heart. To have found favor ed here yesterday, and found him sinking very with God's dear people, is an unspeakable gratifi- fast. He was perfectly sensible, and so remaincation to me, but to understand that at so great a ed until the last. He spoke but a few words. I distance as New York, measures should be taken sat by his bedside through the most of the night. to redeem this lost region from the darkness of He answered several questions I asked him. I fallen nature, is to my poor soul almost too much inquired if he was ready to depart. He threw joy. I have been here almost alone, while Flori-da has been crimson with human blood, and drunk-down near to him, and said, "I have no fears." enness, peculation, gambling, incontinency, pro- He would have talked more, but said he was un-

> HARD TO PLEASE ALL .- Not long since some of our readers complained that there was too much editorial, and that the articles were too long; now we hear that some are dissatisfied that the editorials are so short, and every thing condensed. Some object to the publication of full accounts of protracted meetings, and only want the results as presented in our Revival Summary; others (with a correspondent this week) wish the full details of all the facts and circumstances. Some think we say a great deal too much about baptism, and that controverted points had better tions "into the name of the Father, and of the Son, be omitted altogether; others say, "you ought to give us more on baptism." Some say we do not want any thing about Foreign Missions, as we have the Magazine; others are very anxious to have a full report of all the Foreign Missions. Some find fault with the Summary of News; and others want it greatly enlarged.

How shall we please all? If any of our readers are wise enough to tell us, we shall be glad of him? How can we reconcile these things with the ing, and inexpressibly solemn. Those who are baptheir suggestions; but till we have a better plan presented, we shall have to continue our own, and make the paper as interesting as possible, and tion to his disciples was given A. D. 33. Matthew into Christ; and also, (from the nature of the ordi-

OMINOUS. - The Episcopal Recorder thus quotes from a letter of a correspondent, a "clergyman of great worth and respectability," who writes from Oxford:

" At Oxford I had the honor of dining with the fellows of two of the colleges; among whom was the author of Tract No. 90, who told me Dr .-President of a New England college, was in doubt whether to join the Episcopal or the Romish church. Alas, alas! * * I apprehend from what the doctor said in my room, it is too true. I am now more and more impressed with the truth of what I said in my letter, that argument, however triumphant, is quite powerless in the controversy. There is no doubt about Dr. Wiseman i. e. the Lord Jesus. and some of the Pusey-men being, in negation, while others of the new school are doing all they can to keep it back. Our comfort in the worst of times is, the Lord reigneth.

We hope that if the views here expressed of the blest with spiritual blessings in heavenly places in progress of Oxfordism are well founded, the lead-Christ Jesus; having performed their ordinary ers may very soon unite with the Romanists, as

> A PEDO-BAPTIST CHURCH IMMERSED.—A following extract from a Welch Magazine, conveying the gratifying intelligence of the immersion of the members of an Independent church, near Swansea, Wales.

miles from the town. The Rev. J. Spencer, of ity to the practise of this age; but none to the uniiel Davis, in the presence of from 8 to 10,000 spectators, and in the evening, those that were by one immersion it had been the uniform practise to school, gives great satisfaction to the officers and the Lord's table in their own chapel, near Myn- two names were added, it would be natural to add two collection of this kind we shall find some that apydd bach."-Rel. Herald.

THE BALTIMORE DISCUSSION .- We are painful. ly aware that many of our readers are tired of seeing this subject-distorted by prejudice, and "licked" into every conceivable shape-held up a spectacle to the world, and a laughing stock to the enemies of religion. With a brief conclusion to the article in our present number, we hope to dismiss the matter from our columns. Our opinions have been freely expressed. Those who have called most loudly upon us to make one or two measures Zion's Advocate.

BAPTISTS IN JAMAICA. -- In the Jamaica Baptist Herald it is noticed that near Falmouth two Halifax county, where almost all the preaching converts in the space of 40 minutes.—Bap. Adv.

Communications.

For the Christian Secretary.

MR. EDITOR,-This number is designed solely to elicit truth, without any reference to Mr. C. My object is to induce my brethren in the ministry to investigate this subject. I therefore present, in a condensed form, some things which were presented spirit," which leads " in newness of life."

The Commission.

ACCORDING TO MATTHEW. "Baptizing them [disciples] in the name of the Father and [in the name] of the Son, and [in the name] of the Holy Ghost."—(Matt. xxviii. 19.)

ACCORDING TO MARK

"He that believeth and is baptized."-(Mark xvi. 16.) APOSTOLIC PRECEPTS.

"Be baptized [said Peter] in the name of Jesus Christ." (Acts ii. 38.) "He [Peter] commanded them to be baptized in name of the Lord."—(Acts x. 48.)

APOSTOLIC EXAMPLES. "They were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus."

Acts viii. 16.) "They were baptized in the name of the Lord Josus

APOSTOLIC CHURCHES.

"The members of the Church at Rome were baptized into Jesus Christ."-(Rom. vi. 3.) " The churches in Galatia" were " baptized into Christ." -(Gal. iii. 27.)

"They are such as have heard the word, and were wiling to be baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus." "They were sealed with the seal of the Son of God; for before a man receives the name of the Son of God," &c. "Now that seal is the water of baptism,"-[Before

Son, and Holy Ghost.

"In thy name, O my Lord Jesus Christ, I am this day name of our Lord Jesus Christ."- [Before A. D. 150.] JUSTIN MARTYR.

(Converted A. D. 132 .- Died A. D. 164.)

"In the name of the Father of the Universe, the Lord God, and [in the name] of the Saviour Jesus Christ, and [in the name] of the Holy Spirit, they bathe themselves in water."—[After A. D. 150—probably about 160.] (Born about A. D. 145.—Died A. D. 220.)

NAMES, [Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,] are we dipped (tinguimer) into the several persons."—" Thence we are thrice immersed (ter mergitamer) ANSWERING SOMEWHAT MORE THAN THE LORD HAS DECREED IN THE GOSPEL."

Dr. Lightfoot (as quoted by Clark in his Commentary) says that the Jews were baptized in the name of Jesus, and the Gentiles in the name of the Father,

REPLY .- They were directed to begin at Jerusalem. To disciple all nations; and, (if the passage in Matt. is genuine,) to baptize disciples of all naand of the Holy Ghost." But, instead of obeying this commission, (if they ever heard it,) Peter, only ten days afterwards, in reply to those who enquired of "Peter and the rest of the Apostles" what they should do directed them to be baptized upon the name of Jesus Christ. The apostles were all present; and Peter spoke in behalf of the whole. If Peter made a mistake, why did not the others correct

idea that the apostles ever heard the direction now tized into the name of Christ, (i. e. take his name found in Matt. 28: 19? The Saviour's last direc- upon them in baptism,) are consequently baptized was present. He wrote his Gospel in Hehrew from nance,) "into his death." But can it be said that baptized. 18 were from the Sabbath school. six to eight years afterwards. The translation in to baptize "into the NAMES of the Father, and of the Greek is put as late as A. D. 65, and, it is added, Son, and of the Holy Ghost," is the same as baptiz-"perhaps later." When, and by whom, it was trans- ing "into the name of the Lord Jesus ?"-the same lated into Greek, is not known, and cannot be known as baptizing "into Christ?"—the same as baptizing from the Sabbath schools of this Association as except by a special revelation from heaven. The "into his death?" To say, "As many of you as the past year, and we are sure that not evenally Hebrew original is lost.

sus Christ," only ten days afterwards. This prac- would be more so. tise was continued till next year; for in A. D. 34 Philip baptized the Samaritans "into the name of Cornelius, to be baptized "in the name of the Lord," (Rom. vi. 3, 4; Col. ii. 12.)

If Matthew ever wrote the words " Baptizing them he wrote them about this time. Notwithstanding with the Holy Ghost.] "If ye be risen with him.' tings of "Apostolic fathers," we find that one uni- "resurrection of Christ;" and those who, in conse-During that whole period there is not an instance are " in Christ." So baptism is a " like figure" of on record of either Jew or Gentile being baptized our salvation "by the resurrection of Christ." Sureinto any other name but that of Jesus Christ. After ly then, if the apostles understood the meaning of "The Swansea Cambrian, a weekly newspaper, this time we find a baptism corresponding to the this ordinance, they were right in baptizing " into states that on Sunday last, the 13th of June, the text in Matthew; but Tertullian says expressly that the name of the Lord Jesus." members of an Independent church, were baptiz- it is doing "more than the Saviour decreed in the ed by being immersed in Swansea river, about four Gospel." Surely the passage in Matt. has an affin-Llanelly, delivered a sermon from John i. 25, and form practise of the apostolic age. If by one immerthe ordinance was administered by the Rev. Dan- sion they were baptized into three names, we can see faces, is a very pleasing sight; and in addition to no reason for adding two immersions more. But, if this, to see the scholars attentive during the time of baptized, 120 in number, communed together at baptize into one name, then we can see that when teachers connected with it. But in almost every immersions with them.

OTHER EVIDENCE.

The ordinances are but symbols. The New Testament refers them both to Christ. The one, primarily, represents the body and blood of Christ: the other HIS burial and resurrection. In obeying these, his disciples manifest fellowship with him,-i. e. that they are crucified with him, -dead with him,buried with him, -and risen with him, to walk with him in newness of life. In water baptism there is a literal burial and resurrection, and also a literal of the Convention a subject of attention, cannot washing, as the effect of it. These represent that say that it has feared discussion. All the facts the bodies of the saints which are "sinful," "vile," and features in the question seem to have been and "corruptible," will be buried, purified, and raispresented. Both sides have had a patient hear. ed incorruptible and glorious, by virtue of their union ing. And if further discussion is desired, it is with Christ in his death, burial, and resurrection. hoped that a chapter of communication will be They are "baptized into the name of Christ,"-i. e. sought for elsewhere than through our columns .- they take his name upon them in baptism : consequently they are "baptized into Christ," i. e. in baptism they profess to be his. They are baptized "into his death," i. e. they profess to be "dead with meeting was held in a very destitute region in ministers baptized two hundred and thirty-four baptism. Also, they profess to be "alive with him to God;" therefore are " raised with him." They are baptized into repentance, (metanoia, reformation,) by which they profess to have become "new creatures," and to enter a new state of existence,-to " walk in newness of life." They are also "baptized into remission of sins," i. e. into the condition or state of those who are pardoned; for "there is now scholars. A good scholar will never be seen, when no condemnation to them who are in Christ, who walk not after the flesh, (as formerly,) but after the

He has " all authority in heaven and upon earth." He is "King of Saints." He is to "rule in the midst of his enemies," till he has "put all enemies under his feet." "The Lord God shall give unto who are not placed in as good circumstances as they him the throne of his father David: and he shall are; for he will remember who maketh them to dif- faith in Christ. reign over the house of Israel forever; and of his fer. He will also recollect that God notices every kingdom there shall be no end," i. e. he shall reign action, and that one day there will be required an over this kingdom till the end of time. (Vide 1 account of those actions. Therefore teachers, pa-Cor. xv. 24, 25.

All believers (i. e. spiritual Israelites) are "given" see them profit by the advantages which they have; of faith in Christ, he alludes to the significant to him for subjects; (John xvii. Ps. ii. 8;) while ever remembering that there are thousands of chilthose who " have not the spirit of Christ are none of dren who have not the advantages of Sunday schools, his." (Rom. viii 9.) "If ye be Christ's, then are and a great number more who have not heard as ye Abraham's seed, (Gal. iii. 29.) "They who are much as the name of the Bible; and therefore their of faith, the same are the children of Abraham." | condition is to be very much pitiod.

(Gal. iii. 7.) Over these Christ is to "rule," as his "people," and "soldiers," "in the midst of his have these privileges, will take advantake of enemies," until he shall subdue the nations, and his kingdom fill the earth. (Ps. ii. cx.—2 Tim. ii. 3, 4. those that watch over and instruct them, in Eph. vi. 11 to 17, &c.) "Then cometh the end." that they may gladden the hearts of those into Then he shall give them back to the Father, "when ed in the Sunday school, and show to the he shall deliver up the kingdom to God, even the their time and money is not thrown away. Father." (1 Cor. xv. 24.)

faith in Christ," (Gal. iii. 26,) and as all such are "given" to Christ to be the subjects of his kingdom, (John xvii. 6, 9, 10; Ps. ii. &c.,) and as they enter the visible kingdom of Christ by baptism; therefore the state and condition of the Sabbath School they are "baptized into Christ," that is, become his in the bounds of the Hartford Association. by a visible profession; and so having "put on year, as presented by the S. S. S. of said Association, the Christ," they are "all one in Christ Jesus." (Gal. tion. iii. 26, 27, 28.) In this sense, to baptize them "into Christ," is consistent; but to baptize them" into the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," would apparent- other statistics of twenty-two churches in the ly be absurd; provided Christ is King of spiritual ciation, only twelve have presented any repun Israel in a sense in which the Father and Holy Ghost cerning the Sabbath school interest amount "Not only once, but thrice, according to the several are not. (Vide Acts ii. 30; Luke i. 32, 33: Ps. Although some of these enjoy the stated present and the several are not. Ixxxix. 11; 2 Samuel vii. 8 to 17.) When " the of the gospel, yet neither preacher, nor Lord God gave to him the throne of his father David" have seemed to manifest a suitable interest (according to the "oath" or "covenant," made with important department of christian labor. It is David) he gave the kingdom, i. e. the subjects, also; feared that among them no Sabbath school as not only those already born, (of the Spirit,) but all It also appears that most of these churches that should be born of God. (John xvii. 6-9, and 20.) the past year, have been, and still are in a la HIS FAMILY.

> were the "house [i. e. family] of Moses." Chris- Sabbath Schools, have enjoyed the reviving info tians, i. e. Abraham's seed by faith in Christ, are the of God's special grace, in awakening and "house," that is, family, of Christ. (Heb. iii. 5, 6.) sinners, and have received interesting access Therefore the former were "baptized [eis] into their numbers, from the members of their Bible Moses ;" (1 Cor. x. 2.) as a family of " Moses' dis- es and Sabbath schools. The report from ciples;" and the latter are "baptized [eis] into schools is encouraging and cheering, and shown Christ," (Rom. vi. 3; Gal. iii. 27,) as one family of the Sabbath schools among these churches an Christ's disciples. In this view of the subject, no flourishing condition. From these reports, it may other baptism appears appropriate but to be "bap- ly appears that many of the scholars have tized into Christ."

The Jews, i. e. Abraham's seed after the flesh,

To be "baptized into his death," is full of meanwere baptized into the name of" the Father, and of been reported, for some of the churches who has Matthew heard the commission A. D. 33. He the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, "were baptized schools, and have enjoyed revivals, have no me heard Peter preach baptism "upon the name of Je- into his death," would be absurd: into their death, on this point. Among these is the 2d church he

"Know ye not that so many of us as were baptizthe Lord Jesus." Seven years after this, (A. D. 41) ed into Jesus Christ, were baptized into his death: we find the same practise; for then Peter command. there we are buried with him [not with the Father, ed the GENTILE CONVERTS in the house of nor with the Holy Ghost] by baptism, into death."

HIS RESURRECTION.

" Buried with him in baptism; wherein also ye into the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," are risen with him [not risen with the Father, nor this, (if those in Acts xix, were re-baptized,) we find (Col. ii. 12; Rom. vi. 4; Col. iii. 1.) "The ark in Paul, about fifteen years later, (A. D. 56,) still bap- which eight souls were saved by water. The like tizing "into the name of the Lord Jesus." And in figure whereunto baptism doth now save us by the Paul's epistles, written about A. D. 60, he expressly resurrection of Christ." (1 Peter iii. 20, 21.) That pray more fervently, that this year may be more spiritual duties, and contributed their usual am't the result would be a purification of the Church mentions that the members of several churches were is, the ark is here taken as a "figure" of Christ; nally a year of the right hand of the Most "baptized into Jesus Christ." Also, from the wri- its rising up out of the water, a "figure" of the form practise or baptizing, both Jews and Gentiles, quence of their being in the ark, were thus raised "only into the name of the Lord Jesus," continued up, as it were, out of a watery grave, are taken as a from "the day of Pentecost," for about 125 years. "figure" of the resurrection to eternal life of all who MORE ANON.

> For the Christian Secretary. The Sunday Scholar.

To see a Sunday school well filled with smiling pear heedless of whatever is said to them, and are

full of play whenever the teacher's face is turned from them. But good scholars will always appear the same, whether the teacher sees them or not: for if they are teachable, they soon learn that if their teacher does not see them, there is ONE that does see them, and from whom they cannot hide a single action. Now if all scholars would remember | Christ by baptism." that verse which says,

"O may this thought possess my breast, Where'er I rove, where'er I rest; Nor let my weaker passions dare Consent to sin-for God is there.

we believe that they would endeavor to do as their teacher tells them, whether he is absent, or present. Another thing which good scholars, that love their teachers, will do, is, that when they come to the Sunday school they will be prepared on the lesson which was given to them to learn, and will answer immediately the questions which may be proposed to them, and then they will appear so cheerful and good-natured that their teacher will take much ed to ask us a question, we presume he will pleasure in hearing them. On the other hand, if a teacher has a bad scholar in his class, he is very much grieved, for when he asks him a question, he will hang down his head, and very often will not try to answer the question, and scarcely a word can be made to pass his lips, which causes the teacher much anxiety and trouble; for it is more trouble to undertake to hear one bad, than a whole class of good school is dismissed, to play in the streets, as he is going home, or if meeting commences immediately, he will not loiter about the doors of the church, but as had been "baptized into Christ," had neces will go directly, and take his accustomed seat, and never play there during services; and on week days we shall not hear them swearing, or see them fighting in their plays, or trying to make sport of those rents, and friends, wish to see all the children become good and praying children; and they wish to in Galatians, that this baptism was a profession

Now we hope and trust that all the child Middletown, Sept. 1841. Now as believers "are all the children of God, by

For the Christian Secretary.

BR. BURR.-Allow me to present through valuable paper, a brief view of what has been

Notwithstanding all the efforts of some brethren, with reference to our Sabbath school ing condition. Ten of the twelve churches that have

subjects of renewing grace, but that among a the Sabbath schools were first discovered the toms of a revival among those churches the been favored with revivals. It is also stated in most clear views of the Gospel and the work of a in the soul was discovered in the experience Sabbath scholars. One church writes that er reports 64 baptized, from their Sabbath arbo Bible class : and from the different reports it and that 107 have been hopefully converted and he ford, where it is probable that many of this have been born again and added to the church is blessed work enjoyed by them. In view of the blessings that God has poured upon our schools are constrained to say, "what hath God wrous We would most affectionately entreat our bree who have no Sabbath school, immediately to orm one, and enlist soul and body in this delight den of benevolent effort, from which God gives gather some of the choicest fruits. We trust pastors, superintendents, teachers and friends take more interest in the quarterly meetings, and cover it by a more punctual attendance and m faithful reports. Oh! let us labor more faithful among the schools of this Association. The chi field, Canton, 1st Hartford, 1st Colebrook, la Windsor, Norfolk, Wethersfield, New Britain, Suffield, 2d Hartford, and Tariffville. Among the are 168 Teachers; 1412 Scholars; and 248 a. umes in Libraries.

The churches that have not reported School u Manchester, Vernon, Enfield, Cornwall, 24 Cm brook, New Hartford and Burlington, Marlhomas Roxbury, Warren, Litchfield and Avon. W. R.

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, OCTOBER 1, 1841.

The Church Chronicle.

In a late number of the Secretary we gare li following, as our opinion, concerning the primitm manner of administering the ordinance of ho tism. "Our opinion is, that when baptism w administered, both the minister and the candidate " went down into the water" as far as was comb nient, and the candidate was there 'buried ril

Upon this opinion the editor of the Church Chronicle comments as follows:-

"We do not know how this strikes other men's mind, but to us it seems nothing less than making baptism, add saving ordinance merely; but an absolute connance. If the candidate is indubitably "buried with Chris by baptism," when he goes down into the water, he me as certainly be raised "to newness of life" when he com up out of it. If then, an unconverted man go down! he water, and is there "buried in Christ by haptism," must also rise to newness of life. In other words, his his tism has converted him. How does the Secretary and

As the editor of the Chronicle has condescen accuse us of undue officiousness, if we tell his not only that we find no difficulty in avoiding conclusion, but we cannot see how such a coclusion can possibly be drawn from our premiss.

In the 3d chapter of Galatians 27th verse, Pall uses the following language :- " As many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put at Christ." "Our opinion" in regard to this pas sage is, that the Apostle did not mean that sad sarily been born again, or converted. We suppose that he meant just what he said, and not ing more, viz: that they had "put on Christ,"or that they had made a public profession of the

In the 6th chapter of Romans the Aposte speaks about being "baptized into Jesus Chris," but instead of going on to say, as in the passage of the ordinance, representing the disciples st being "baptized into Christ's death." opinion" is, that by submitting to baptism they acknowledge their belief in the efficacy of Christ's

death. "There with him by bapt guage leads to the editor of the is responsible, ar ly quoting the pa ever, the Apostle either in this par tism is a " saving speaks of it as act which prod Chronicle intima

On the occasi casion to ask the following question to our satisfaction ed without note If pouring was and substitute sp When did the and adopt immer

The first of t Chronicle answe "We answer firs stitute sprinkling for tute dipping. But hen the mode may istration of the ri Church must have the lange from pouring ipping on the other Every candid he above answer

ur part might le arded it as sat ord. In reply, erely ask the eant to say th ould be placed ne Episcopal C aptists, as a bra ght to change th nance, and the ually valid wit are very and Upon the seco sacrament" w Our second que

We answer, we not adopted im Before we can wish to know ined his informa

so, he may h " and our frie ceived, perhaps This discussion

sion in the Ba ert that the Gr any thing else editor of the trary of this, l e." Let us ha

here are some sectarianism our best excha ontaining so but among eep thine eye gence-let thy nism." With ! ich accompanie ch object to t iculty is, there atever they are bad features ve advice has act we find no nost liberal (o ny thing but S attachment to uals are thus in

of their sect, v characteristic sects! This st invariably be able features ny, of its redec ividual of this nd. He is a n one of the n w. He "than ;" he denounc chment to a se ritable; he fine rrel with each to foment que rrels with them any sect that inst all sects!

ft the banner, " After all, what i ? We suppose trines and ord ity, it is in a m Sectarianis sts in the " v agreed," and t

those who we thing odious in ling to bear the

and trust that all the children leges, will take advantake of dutiful, obedient, and respectful over and instruct them, in on adden the hearts of those inter lay school, and show to them the oney is not thrown away. ept. 1841.

the Christian Secretary.

llow me to present through brief view of what has been and dition of the Sabbath Schools, will the Hartford Association, the la ed by the S. S. S. of said As

ng all the efforts of some ference to our Sabbath schools twenty-two churches in the An ve have presented any report to bath school interest among the these enjoy the stated preaching t neither preacher, nor ment nanifest a suitable interest in the nent of christian labor. It is to be them no Sabbath school exists. at most of these churches, during e been, and still are in a langua

elve churches that have reported have enjoyed the reviving influ race, in awakening and converting received interesting accessions m the members of their Bible cla schools. The report from the ging and cheering, and shows the ols among these churches are in on. From these reports, it not on nany of the scholars have be ng grace, but that among some d ls were first discovered the symp. among those churches that have revivals. It is also stated that the the Gospel and the work of gree discovered in the experience One church writes that of 16 from the Sabbath school. Anoth. zed, from their Sabbath school and om the different reports it appear hopefully converted and baptized chools of this Association, during we are sure that not even all han some of the churches who have 8 enjoyed revivals, have no report nong these is the 2d church, Hartprobable that many of this class ain and added to the church in the yed by them. In view of the net has poured upon our schools, we say, "what hath God wrought " ffectionately entreat our brethren. ath school, immediately to organize and body in this delightful gar. effort, from which God gives asto. e choicest fruits. We trust the idents, teachers and friends will in the quarterly meetings, and dispunctual attendance and more

; 1412 Scholars; and 2483 vol. at have not reported Schools are, on, Enfield, Cornwall, 2d Cole. ord and Burlington, Marlborough Litchfield and Avon. W. R.

y, that this year may be more sig.

e right hand of the Most High

d schools, are 1st Suffield, Bloom-

Hartford, 1st Colebrook, Est

Wethersfield, New Britain, 24

rd, and Tariffville. Among these

of this Association. The church

an Secretary.

ORD, OCTOBER 1, 1841.

Church Chroniele.

er of the Secretary we gave the pinion, concerning the primitive istering the ordinance of bapnion is, that when baptism was the minister and the candidate the water" as far as was convendidate was there 'buried with

on the editor of the Church its as follows :-

how this strikes other men's minds, hing less than making baptism, not a ely; but an absolute converting ordiate is indubitably "buried with Christ goes down into the water, he must " to newness of life" when he comes , an unconverted man go down into e "buried in Christ by baptism," he ess of life. In other words, his hapm. How does the Secretary avoid

the Chronicle has condescendestion, we presume he will not ne officiousness, if we tell him ind no difficulty in avoiding his cannot see how such a cony be drawn from our premises. er of Galatians 27th verse, Paul language :- " As many of you tized into Christ, have put on pinion" in regard to this paspostle did not mean that such tized into Christ," had necesgain, or converted. We supt just what he said, and nothit they had "put on Christ,"ade a public profession of their

pter of Romans the Apostle " baptized into Jesus Christ, ng on to say, as in the passage this baptism was a profession he alludes to the significancy representing the disciples as into Christ's death." "Our y submitting to baptism they belief in the efficacy of Christ's

guage leads to the "conclusion" arrived at by the editor of the Chronicle, the Apostle himself is responsible, and not the "Secretary" in merely quoting the passage. In "our opinion," however, the Apostle gives not the least intimation, either in this passage, or in any other, that baptism is a "saving, or converting ordinance." He speaks of it as the act of a believer—not as an act which produces faith, as the editor of the

Chronicle intimates. On the occasion above alluded to, we took occasion to ask the editor of the Chronicle the two following questions, promising, that if answered to our satisfaction, the answers should be published without note or comment.

If pouring was the primitive mode of baptism, what right had the Episcopal church to change it, and substitute sprinkling?

and adopt immersion?

The first of these questions the editor of the Chronicle answers as follows :-

"We answer first, that we have as much right to sub. stitute sprinkling for pouring, as the Baptists have to substitute dipping. But second, if the mode of administering baptism be not of the essence of the sacrament, as we hold, then the mode may be varied, without invalidating the administration of the rite. And if it may be varied, then the Church must have the power to make the change. But the change from pouring to sprinkling on the one hand, and hipping on the other, was not a sudden, but a gradual hing, consented to by the Church, but not made by her

Every candid reader must see the absurdity of the above answer, and were it not that silence on our part might lead some to suppose that we regarded it as satisfactory, we should not say a merely ask the editor of the Chronicle if he meant to say that the example of the Baptists should be placed on an equal footing with that of the Episcopal Church? Does he say that the Baptists, as a branch of the true church, have a right to change the mode of administering an ordinance, and that a change made by them is equally valid with one made by Episcopalians? We are very anxious to have an answer on this

Upon the second point, viz: the "essence of the sacrament" we shall say nothing at this time. Our second question the Chronicle disposes of as follows:

We answer, we cannot tell, as the last we heard, they ad not adopted immersion in the Baptist sense of the

Before we can feel satisfied with this answer, we wish to know through what source the editor ained his information. Was it a "native Greek?" If so, he may have stated that which "is not frue," and our friend of the Chronicle is as much deceived, perhaps, as the N. H. Baptist Register was in some remarks on this point a few weeks

ed any thing else as baptism, but immersion. If ontrary of this, he has heard that which " is not true." Let us have the authority.

Anti-Sectarianism.

There are some who profess a mortal aversion "sectarianism:" and in a late number of one our best exchange papers, we noticed an artile containing some very good ad ice to Chrisans, but among other things this direction :-Keep thine eye single, and thy heart with all diligence-let thy motto be, Any thing but Sectaianism." With the definition of "sectarianism" which accompanied this advice, we should not so much object to the caution thus given; but the difficulty is, there are many who will attach to whatever they are pleased to term sectarianism all he bad features with which the author of the ove advice has clothed the word itself. And in fact we find not a few who adopt the motto in s most liberal (or rather illiberal) construction: Any thing but Sectarianism !" that is, anything but attachment to a sect-while these very indiduals are thus in effect rallying around the banher of their sect, whose peculiar and distinguishng characteristic is, a determined opposition to sects! This sect of anti-sectarians will alst invariably be found to combine all the obionable features of sectarianism, with very few, any, of its redeeming qualities. We have an dividual of this "denomination" now in our and. He is a most zealous anti-sectarian, and t one of the most bitter sectarians we ever new. He "thanks God that he belongs to no ect;" he denounces all who manifest any special chment to a sect, as bigoted, illiberal, and unaritable; he finds fault with sects because they arrel with each other, and yet he does all he an to foment quarrels between them, while he parrels with them all; and he stands ready to in any sect that will go with him in a crusade gainst all sects! Such is the man who carries loft the banner, " Any thing but Sectarianism." After all, what is there so terrible in sectarianm? We suppose that in order to maintain the trines and ordinances of the gospel, in their nity, it is in a manner necessary to belong to a Sectarianism (at least as we understand it) ists in the "walking together of those who agreed," and their "withdrawing themselves m those who walk disorderly," and if there be

with him by baptism into death," &c. If this lan- agement to one of those sects that "it was every where spoken against."

> THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOS-TON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, was held in the meeting-house of the Baldwin Place Baptist Church, Boston, Sept. 15, and 16, 1841. The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Driver, of the South Baptist church, Boston, from Cor. ix. 13 and 14. Two new churches were admitted into the Association, viz :- the Bowdoin Square church, Boston, and the Medford church. There are 37 churches in the association: 243 were added by baptism, and 206 by letter; total number of members 6690. The Circular Letter disclosures can be drawn from them. treats upon the objects, the duties, and limits of an Association composed of delegates from Baptist churches. It is a document of some interest, and should we find room for it, we may publish it ennas Sears to write the Circular Letter.

CUMBERLAND, (ME.) BAPTIST ASSOCIATION .-This Association held its Thirtieth Anniversary at the Baptist Meeting-house in Danville, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Aug. 24, 25, and 26, 1841. The Association comprises enty-two members; sixty-two were added by baptism during the last year. The letters, generally, speak of an unusual religious dearth. A deep interest is manifested in the cause of Missions. A resolution was adopted recommending to each church in the association, to raise the sum of fifword. In reply, then, to the first reason, we will ty cents per member, for the cause of Domestic

> DISCOURSE before the American Baptist Home ing, held in the Calvert street Baptist church in the city of Baltimore, April 27, 1841. By Stephen Chapin, D. D., President of Columbian College, D. C.

The Discourse is founded upon Rom. 10,-1.

Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved." The main object of the preacher appears to be, to show the mportance of laboring for the spiritual good of our own nation, in order to promote the perpetuity of our republican institutions, and to make our country distinguished for the prevalence of evangelical religion. By doing this, it will best promote the cause of Foreign Missions. The geographical position and resources of the nation are urged as an argument for special efforts in promoting piety and evangelical religion throughout the land. "The time and the place, of the existence of nations," says the author, "are not left to chance, but they are both fixed in providence, and out of regard to their spiritual good." In proof as it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of this we read, "God hath made of one blood of the line, visit these Lodges, and harrangue the mem-This discussion has nothing to do with "im- all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of nersion in the Baptist sense of the word." We the earth, and hath determined the times before assert that the Greek church has never recogniz- appointed, and the bounds of their habitations; that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might he editor of the Chronicle has "heard" to the feel after him and find him." The land of Canaan was thus marked out for the Jews nearly a thousand years before they entered it, and its boundaries made to embrace a large domain in reference to their future population, and the part they were to act in diffusing the blessings of Christianity. In proof of this we offer the following passage. "When the Most High divided the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the people according to the number of the children of Israel." "An opinion prevails about as widely as our history is known that we are to exert a mighty influence upon society. Every where there are philosophers, philanthropists, statesmen and men of letters, who are gazing with intense interest on our experiment, and view it as the rising hope of the world." "The late Jeremiah Evarts, once Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. stated in one of his annual reports, (for 1830,) that on the safest position, there would be in a hundred and seventy years from that date, ten hundred millions of inabitants in the United States. Now if all these millions should be wholly devoted to Christ, breathing his spirit in all their foreign intercourse, who can tell what would be the effect of such a spectacle on all other nations? When the heart of Jehoshaphat was lifted up in the ways of the Lord, he sent out his princes and Levites, and priests with the book of the law of the Lord in their hands, to teach in Judah, and to preach to the people in all her cities; it was then that the fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands round about Judah, and inclined them to bring urday the 18th. presents to her King. Seeing, brethren, we have received this ministry for a work so godlike, and

> renewed zeal and confidence." We have given the above extracts to show some thing of the nature of this discourse, but in order to be fully appreciated, it must be read.

BRO. BURR,-The letter of Dr. W. B. Johnson, of S. C. published in the last Secretary, I have read with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain. I was happy to hear it stated by a leading member of the Southern Delegation, that nothing like a compromise was entered into between the North and the South in the adjustment of certain threat. had delivered it there accordingly. ened difficulties at the late meeting of the Triennial Convention in Baltimore. As a member of that Convention, I heard nothing said about such a compromise while in B., and notwithstanding the representations of certain newspa per writers since, I firmly believe that none was entered thing odious in this, for our own part we are into between the North and the South. Every member ing to bear the odium. In the days of Paul, was free to exercise his own judgment in the election of

death. "Therefore," says Paul, "We are buried | we find, there were sects, and it was no dispar- the Board, and had all the members of that Board been ei. found a verdict of "wilful and deliberate murder" against ther slaveholders, or abolitionists, no principles of agreement would have been violated. So far the Convention acted on the ground of its original organization.

> But it was with extreme regret that I noticed certain statements in Dr. Johnson's letter, which, if not strictly in correct, are calculated to convey an erroneous impression respecting the design (or at least the ostensible design) of the preamble and resolutions referred to in his letter. He says: "They" (the preamble and resolutions) contained the information desired by the South, viz : That the body of our Northern brethren are not Abolitionists, and dis approve of the proceedings of our abolition brethren."

> Now as one of the signers of the preamble and resolu tions, I wish to say, that I had not the most distant idea that they contained such information, and I cannot perceive by what principles of interpreting language such

Before the meeting of the Convention, it was intimated that efforts might possibly be made, both by abolitionists of the North, and the advocates of slavery at the South, to introduce topics foreign from the original design of the organization; making certain questions of private opinion, or When did the Greek church abandon pouring tire. The Rev. W. H. Shailer was appointed to to say the most, points of discipline in individual churches. preach the next annual sermon, and the Rev. Bar. the basis of qualification in the election of the Board, &c. It was, therefore, with great pleasure that I saw the document above referred to. It seemed calculated to remove any distrust that had been awakened, either at the North or the South, by maintaining the position which the Convention had always occupied. To say then, that it contained a declaration that any class of brethren were not abolition. ists, or that they disapproved the measures of the abolitionists, seems to me no more proper than to say that if fifteen churches, and eighteen hundred and sev- contained a declaration that they were opposed to the measures of the Edgefield Association. If any one will take the trouble to examine the preamble and resolutions, he will see that no reference is made to one case more than the other. It is, therefore, from this view of the subject, that I think Dr. Johnson's letter calculated to convey a wrong impression respecting the design of Northern brethren in signing the document referred to. I am not prepared to say that all the Northern brethren viewed the preamble and resolutions in the same light with myself. Some I know did, and acted accordingly, voting for brethren "Galusha and Meredith," as being Mission Society, delivered at their Annual meet- entirled to equal privileges with any other members of

Of Dr. Johnson's views of slavery I take no notice at this time further than with the editor of the Christian Watchman to say, "May God open his eyes to behold

Hartford, Sept. 29, 1841.

The Rev. I. T. Hinton, of Chicago, Ill., has accepted the call of the Baptist church in St. Louis, to become their pastor.

Selected Summary.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation. Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Governent of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations exist on the Northern Frontier; hat the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the territories of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereand whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being: Now, therefore, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these Lodges immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid seious consequences to themselves. And I expect the ntelligent and well disposed members of the co to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining he peace of the country against the mischievous conse iences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty sixth JOHN TYLER.

From the Journal of Commerce, Sept. 27. Foul Murder.

On Friday week, Mr. Samuel Adams, a printer, of the irm of Scatchard & Adams, of No. 59 Gold street, suddenly disappeared. He was a man of steady habits, and

A Mr. Colt, author of an able work on book-keeping, had a room on the second floor of the granite building, corner of Chambers street and Broadway. On Friday evening, a noise was heard in Colt's room, as of some persons scuffling by those in the adjoining room-and from the silence that

ensued, suspicions were excited that all was not right.

On the following morning, a large box was observed by many of the inmates of the granite building, standing in the entry. Some in the upper part of the building thought at first it was for them, as it was about the length to contain two full sized busts. Observing, however, that it was directed to St. Louis, via New Orleans, they saw it was going from the building, not that it had come to it. The box was removed between half past 8 and 10 A. M., on Sat-

The advertisement of Mr. Adams was seen by the per son who heard the noise in Colt's room, and on mentioning it, he was informed that Colt was indebted to Mr. A. for printing, about \$200. He immediately communicated his so momentous, let us not faint, but go forward with suspicions to the Mayor, and Colt's room was searchedglass was found shattered-a hatchet, the handle of which was newly scraped with broken glass—the end of the han-dle of the axe was covered with ink—the wall was spotted with ink, to conceal or obliterate the marks of blood.

Colt, on being examined, stated that he had made a box out of a large trunk to hold his stationery, but the box not answering, he threw the wood out of the window. This he said to account for a hatchet he had borrowed.

The carman was found and taken before the Mayor, where he stated that Colt had employed and paid him to carry a box from his room, corner of Broadway and Chamhers streets, to the ship Kalamazoo, lying at the foot of Maiden Lane, on the morning of the 18th inst., and that he In consequence of this the Mayor ordered officers A. M

Smith and Waldron on board the vessel, and the batch es, which had been closed, to be opened, the box was found and brought on deck. On opening it, the body of Mr. Adams, with only his shirt on, was found therein, packed

the dead house in the Park. The jury were locked up for about ten minutes, and to the sawyer, and the rest to the poor.

John C. Colt, who thereupon was committed to prison, t

From the Journal of Commerce, Sept. 28, J. C. Colt, who is arrested for the murder of Mr. Ad ams, is, we understand, the son of Mr. Christopher Colt, of Hartford, Ct., a gentleman of high respectability and ex-

Cellence of character.

On the examination of the body of Mr. Adams, the bo of the forehead and on the left side of the head was found separated from the rest of the skull and driven in upon th Phe bone on the right side of the head was olso fractured This could not be the result of the blow on the other side .-There was a deep wound on the back of the head. One check bone was fractured, and there was a cut on the side of the chin which matched with a cut in the stock. The ountenance was so disfigured that with the decay it was with difficulty identified.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER. Three o'clock yesterday afternoon, John C. Colt was ex mined before Justice Taylor, of the upper Police Office on the charge of having on the 17th inst., wilfully and de-liberately murdered Samuel Adams; and being informed of the charge made against him, and that he was at liberty to refuse to answer any questions that might be put to him, he replied that he was born in Hartford, Conn.; is 30 years of age; resides in New York, and is a teacher of

book-keeping. Question. Are you married? Answer. I decline answering, under the advice of my

ounsel, that or any other question. Question. Have you any thing to say in relation to the arge now made against you?

Answer. I am innocent of the charge. The prisoner was attended by his counsel, Messra. Sel. den, R. Emmet, and J. A. Morill-and refusing to sign his name to the examination, was committed to prison in

Another Stupendous Bank Robbery. We have received the particulars of another bank rob-

bery.

There appears to be a bank robbing mania alarmingly prevalent throughout the country. We have nearly one a day to chronicle.

Last Saturday night the Herkimer County Bank, at Lit. tle Falls, in this State, was entered by Brown, one of the clerks, assisted by two journeymen printers, named Franciscus and Green, and robbed of \$72,200-\$70,000 in bills of the bank, and \$2,200 in gold.

They immediately decamped with their booty, and went by coach to Hudson, and thence branched off. They have no doubt been captured ere this, as they were detained on the road, and as a dozen citizens and bank officers started immediately in pursuit.

It is said that Brown, the clerk, was a steady, and even a penurious young man, of about twenty-one years of age. It is supposed that he was enticed to this crime by Francis and Green the printers.

It appears that the way in which the robbery was managed was as follows: Brown, after the bank was closed last Saturday, went to the Cashie and obtained the keys, for the purpose of ascertaining, as he said, if all was right. He returned them in five minutes. At night the bank was robbed. It was robbed at that time to give the perpetrators a start of all that night, and all Sunday, but unfo for their success, young Brown left in his clothes an order to his brother for his salary. His brother thinking it very strange, immediately went to the Cashier, when the whole affair was discovered.

In consequence of this timely discovery, and the detention of the robbers on the road, they will soon be, if they have not been captured .- N. V. Herald.

Acts of Congress,-An act of Congress approved September 11th, repeals so much of a previous act as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the annual interest accruing from the Smithsonian bequest in the stock of States, and enacts that it shall be invested in any stock of the United States bearing a five per cent, interest, until appropriated to the purposes prescribed by the

Also all funds held in trust by the United States and the interest thereon shall in like manner be invested in stocks of the United States at not less than five per cent. interest.

A joint resolution approved at the same time, requirlands or sites which have been purchased by the United States for the erection thereon of the public works or public buildings of any kind, and to report upon the validity of

All officers having in their possession any of the title papers to this property are required to furnish them forthwith o the Attorney General

No public money shall be expended upon any site or land hereafter to be purchased by the U. States until the Attorney General shall have given a written opinion in favor of he title; and, also, not until the consent of the State Legis-

lature has been given. The District Attorneys and the Secretaries of the Executive Departments are required to present any information which the Attorney General may deem necessa-

The Secretaries of the Executive Departments under whose direction any lands for the purpose aforesaid may have been purchased, and over which the United States do not possess jurisdiction, are required to apply to the Legislature of the States for a session of jurisdiction; and in case of refusal to report the same to Congress at the next

OUR NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND .- The confirmation Mr. Everett's nomination as Minister to England, will be welcome intelligence to the people of the North,not because they expect or desire him to represent the interests of the North to the prejudice of other interests of the whole country. There ought to be no North, and no South, no East, and no West, in this matter. A Minister s a Minister for the nation, and for one part of it as much

An act was passed at the recent session of Congress ap propriating six hundred thousand dollars for the purchase dinance and ordinance stores for the use of the Navy. A part of this sum, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, is to be applied to test, by experiments, the value of improvements in ordinance, in the construction of steamers and other vessels of war, and other matters connected with the naval service; and also to pay any arrearages that may be due on past experiments.

By another act the sum of sixty-three thousand dollars is apppropriated for outfits of Ministers to Russia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil, and of Charge d'Affairs to Portugal, Den. mark, Sardinia, Naples, Chili, and Texas.

Also, eight thousand dollars for salaries of Ministers to Spain, and Brazil, for the residue of the current year, and one thousand eight hundred dollars for salaries of the Secretaries of Legation to the same places.

JUDGE TENNEY .- We publish a paragraph from the New Orleans Picayune announcing the death of this individual in a duel which took place between him and a Mr. A. N. Rowley. The New Orleans Bee says the reverse is case, and observes:

"The combatants were placed at 30 yards, armed with rifles, pistols and bowie knives, and were allowed to fire when they pleased, and advance upon each other after the first fire. Judge Tenney pulled trigger soon after the par-ties had been stationed. His ball entered the body of his antagonist a little above the hip, producing immediate

"Just as our paper is going to press, we learn that a most brutal outrage was committed night before last in Alburgh. The substance of which is, twelve loyal subjects of Queen Victoria came over the line, two miles and a half, into the town of Alburgh, and arrested Col. Croghan by force—bound him in chains, and took him to Montreal, where he is doubtless ere this lodged in jail. This information we have from a well known acquaintance, who saw him in chains at Missisquoi Bay yesterday morning. This act, we trust, will be inquired into by our government without deay."-St. Alban's (Vt.) Messenger.

A man employed on Monday week in sawing firewood in the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, found it impossible to cut through one of the pieces, although there had evidently been a hole in that part of the tree. The person who had bought the wood ordered it to be split lengthwise. On this ing done, it was found to contain about twenty Spanish round tightly with salt, and an awning wrapped round the whole, and then the box nailed up. It was conveyed to which from all appearance, had been in their depository ma. ny years. The owner of the wood gave some of the money

PROSPECTUS.

In press and about to be issued, a book entitled, THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE BAPTISTS,

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED. Shall the Whole Word of God be given to the Heathen?

onsisting of Four Parts:

1st. The Proceedings of the American Bible Society in elation to the Baptists, drawn from Official Documents by One of the Corresponding Secretaries. 21. The Circular of the American Bible Society giving

their reasons for rejecting the Baptist versions of the Script-ures in India. 3d. An Examination of the Circular. 4th. A Brief Summery of Ancient and Modern Ver. sions of Scripture, and their Treatment of Baptiso and its

BY WILLIAM II. WYCKOPF, A. M.

Cognates.

The above work will be ready for delivery the first week n October. Price 50 cts. Liberal discounts to Bookselers and Agents.

Orders received for it by John Barker, 422 Nassau street, Bennett, Backus & Hawley, Utien: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston, &c.
The Baptist Register, Bannur and Pioncer, Christian

Watchman, Christian Secretary, Religious Herald, Baptist Record, and all other Baptist papers are requested to copy this prospectus, or give such notice of the designed publication as they may deem proper.

Having perused the greater part of this little volume carefully, and having been intimately acquainted with the Bible Question" from the beginning. I take pleasure in ommending the publication, to a discerning public. It is not only written in a Christian spirit, but its facts are well established, and the arguments are such as Baptists almost universally approve. The republication of the Circular of the American Bible Society in their Monthly Extracts and Annual Report, in my judgment, has rendered a reply, in a permanent form, indispensable.

SPENCER H. CONE. The other recommendations will be published with the

INSECTS IN THE EAR .- A physician on Wednesday last beerved a colored man passing by, apparently in great pain, and on inquiry learned that a bug had entered his ear. Sweet oil was immediately procured, and a quantity poured into his ear-the sufferer being required to lie down on the pavement. The bug soon made its appearance, being unable to breathe. This simple remedy should be gen. erally known, as it is the most effectual, as well as by far the safest, and attended with the least pain to the patient. The intensity of the pain caused by the presence of insects in the ear, may be inferred from the fact that the individual in this case became insensible, and remained so for a quarter of an hour after the insect was removed .- Bulti-

THE CINCINNATI RIOTS .- No one has died of wounds received in these disgraceful riots.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday evening last, by Rev. J. S. Eaton, Mr. HENRY BIRDETT STILES, of New Haven, to Miss Ma-RIA ELIZABETH McLRAN, of Geneva, N. Y.

In this city, on the 26th of Sept. by Rev. J. S. Eaton, Mr. Alpheus H. Barber, to Miss H. Ann Ramsey, both of Hartford

At Wethersfield on the 23d ultt., by Rev. Wm. Reid, Mr. Eli Henry Fish, to Miss Adaline Johnson, both Hartford.

DIED.

In this town, on the 23d inst., John Spencer, only child of Josiah Capen Jr., aged 8 months. In Bristol, on the 7th inst., Eugene W. son of Alden A. and Adeline C. Atkine, aged 7 months.

Receipts for the week ending Sept. 30. A. F. Whittemore, 10; Chloe Smith, 100; Sarah Burns ham. 100; C. C. Comstock, 20; Selden Miner, 175;

John Avery, Esq., 1350; Phiness Hanchett, 150. NOTICE .- The fourth Anniversary of the Fairfield Co. Baptist Association will be held with the Baptist Church in Bridgeport, 2d Wednesday, 14th of October part at helf past 10 o'clock, A. M. The introductory sermon accor-

ding to appointment will be preached by Br. James J. Woolsey of Norwalk, or his alternate Br. James M. Stickney of Stamford. Missionary sermon on Wednesday evening by Br. Addison Parker, of Danbury, or his alternate, Br. Wm. Biddle, of New Canaan.

Weston, Sept. 27, 1841. WM. DENISON, Clerk.

NEW GOODS. CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c. WM. B. DAVIS, No. 134 Main street, has received bis fall supply of Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,

and is now prepared to offer the best assortment of the above goods in this market, either at Wholesale or Retails Among the assortment may be found,

CLOTHS French, German, English, and American Clothe, of extra

super, medium and low priced qualities; black, blue, green, olive, dahlia, golden browns, drab, &c. &c. CASSIMERES.

Wool dye black, diamond, stripe, ribbed, plaid, plain, and various fancy mixtures. VESTINGS. Rich London and Paris Vestings; Florentine, heavy plain and figured Satins, rich figured and plain Silk and

Cotton Velvets, Cashmetts, Valencia Challys, Quiltings, dec. dec. FOR OVER COATS. Pilot and Beaver Cloths-Black, blue, green, diamond, &c.

TRIMMINGS. Padding, Duck, Selesia, Wiggin, Buttons, Thread, Twist, Sewings, Silk and Worsted Serges, Suspenders, Brown Hollands, Plaid Facings, Tailors' Crayons, Silk and Wors sted Cord, Silk and Worsted Binding-together with a

Hartford, Sept. 17, 1841. 8w27

general assortment of Tailors' Goods, at W holesale and

The Cheap Store.

F. HASTINGS has made large additions to his stock A. of DRY GOODS within the past 3 weeks, and is now able to offer extraordinary bargains.

In Woolens, he has a splendid assortment of plain and diamond, Beaver and Pilot Gloths, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets. Also a handsome assortment of Vestings. Flannels in White, Scarlet, Yellow, Black and Green. of all qualities and widths, and at very reduced prices. Some superior Welch Flannels, that are warranted to wash with-

Merinos, Alapacha Cloths, and a new article of Silk and Woolen Damask goods for clonks, that are very splendid and durable. Mouselin de Laines, Chaflys, Printed Saxonys, Worsted, Plaid, and Bombazines in a large and attract-

Silks in Black, Blue Black, and colored; of the newest nd most approved styles for beauty and durability.

Prints in French, English and American from 6 1.4 to 37 1.2. Also elegant 4.4 plain and twilled Scotch Ginghams. Furniture Goods, Counterpanes and Quilts, Liners Sheetings, Damask Table Cloths and Dispers, Napkins, Russin, Huckabuck, Bird's-eye and other Dispers.

A new article of superior 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Brown Linen. Damask Dispers, in the piece which is far superior to the Brown cloths commonly used, Col'd Cotton, Worsted and Woolen Table, Piano and Stand Covers, Damask Linen Crumb cloths.

Domestics. Blch'd and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings. rom 6 1.4 ets. to extra fine goods. Ticks of all prices, Batting and Wadding, Cotton Flannels, &c. Gloves and Hosiery of all descriptions and prices, embra-zing Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's sizes. We have

probably the cheapest goods in the Hosicry line now in this city. Shawls in Rich Brocha, Suin, Tarian, Mousselin de aine and Plaid. Rich Chene Searfs and H'dk'ts. Umbrellas, Velvets, Tailor's Trimmings, Stocks and Cre-

rats, Net Bags, Purses, &c., &c. All at prices that will satisfy the purchaser that No. 219 is the Cheap Store.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—2000 pairs Wool Socks and Stockings; 2000 yards homemade Flannels; 2000 runs mixed and white Yarn, A. F. HASTINGS.

opposite the Courant office.

The Elms of New Haven. Extract from the introduction to a poem delivered before the Linonian Society of Yale College, New Haven.

BY M. P. WILLIS. · · The leaves we knew Are gone, these many summers, and the winds Have scattered them all roughly through the world; But still, in calm and venerable strength, The old stems lift their burthen up to Heaven, And the young leaves, to the same pleasant tune, Drink in the light, and strengthen, and grow fair. The shadows have the same cool, emerald air; And prodigal as ever is the breeze, Distributing the verdure's temperate balm. The trees are sweet to us. The outery strong Of the long wandering and returning heart, Is for the thing least changed. A stone unturned, Is sweeter than a strange or altered face; A tree, that flings its shadow as of yore, Will make the blood stir, sometimes, when the words Of a long-looked-for lip fall icy cold. Ye, who in this Academy of shade, Dreamt out the scholar's dream, and then away On troubled seas went voyaging with Care. But hail to-day the well-remembered haven-Ye, who at Memory's trumpet-call, have stay'd The struggling foot of life, the warring hand, And, weary of the strife, come back to see The green tent where your harness was put on-Say-when you trod the shadowy street this morn, Leapt not your heart up to the glorious trees! Say-was it only to my sleep they came-The angels, who to these remember'd trees Brought me back, ever ? I have come, with them, From many a far land, many a brighter sky, And trod these dappled shadows till the morn. From every Gothic aisle my heart fled home, From every groined roof, and pointed arch, To find its type on emerald beauty here. The moon we worshipp'd thro' this trembling veil, In other Heavens seem'd garish and unclad. The stars that burn'd to us thro' whispering leaves, Stood cold and silently in other ekies. Stiller seem'd alway here the holy dawn Hush'd by the breathless silence of the trees; And who, that ever, on a Sabbath morn, Sent thro' this leafy roof a prayer to Heaven, And when the sweet bells burst upon the air, Saw the leaves quiver, and the flecks of light Leap like caressing angels to the feet Of the church-going multitude, but felt That here, God's day was holier-that the trees, Pierc'd by these shining spires, and echoing ever "To prayer!" "to prayer!" were but the lofty roof Of an unhewn cathedral, in whose choirs Breezes and storm-winds, and the many birds Join'd in the varied anthem; and that so, Resting their breasts upon these bending limbs, Closer, and readier to our need they lay-The spirits who keep watch 'twixt us and heaven.

Miscellantous.

low the dram. If he is not already reduced to treatment from a merciless besotted parent, he has It is not wonderful that an Episcopal Bishop is already seen the finger of scorn pointed at him, with the insulting taunt, "Your father is a drunkchildren for usefulness in life and happiness beyond the grave.

every thing that is good and reputable among apostles. men is banished from his heart, and he drags out a miserable existence, a slave to his passions—a a candidate for a wretched existence beyond the

Of all beings the drunkard is most to be pitied, and has the highest claims to the sympathies and his deplorable fate. Once he was a man, perhaps possessed of as brilliant an intellect-a nice sense the church catholic. of right-a fair prospect of usefulness-the esteem of all around him, and an unsullied reputablasted reputation, and an outcast from respectable society. He once stood with the respectable them to the faith of the gospel, and we hope soon I have'nt time to attend the societies, or to and virtuous, and planned his schemes of future usefulness-laid the standard of moral excellence send them American baptism, but the "baptism of ing her eyes from the elegantly wrought collar, high, and fondly hoped that he would share with repentance for the remission of sins."-Christian around which she was placing a costly lace. the honored and virtuous in their reputation, and enjoy whatever of domestic and social blessings ever falls to the most worthy. Now, he has no higher ambition than to satiate his depraved thirst with the bitter waters of destruction-no sense of right—and becomes a cruel, merciless husband and parent—a tattered vagabond, and a companion with the brute that wallows in the mire.

Perfectionism.—When delusions are abroad ten proved the salvation of a man who has been prospect.' exposed to the contagious influence of such deThe Trouble Still.

Kentucky:

APPROACHING GENERAL CONVENTION. As the time draws nigh for the assembling of the Triennial General Council of the now great

Episcopal Church of the United States, the question very naturally arises, what grave and important subjects are likely to come before it, for discussion and determination?

It may happen, in order to meet the urgent case of some of the Western Dioceses, where questions connected with baptism are still, as formerly, largely and warmly debated, that a proposition may be submitted, to lay over until next General Convention, for restoring the English or some form of the ancient Rubric, marking immersion strongly as the authorized mode, and pouring, or aspersion, as the exception.

Few of the eastern clergy can adequately real ize the position of some of their Western brethren. Constrained to admit immersion to have been "semper, ubique et ab omnibus," how can they urge the claims of the ministry upon the same ground, without being exceedingly galled by the "argumentum ad hominem:" if you believe in immersion, why do you not practice it; or at least, why do you not yourself submit to it?

To the last question, the writer, often posed with it, knows of no answer, but that he most could meet with a minister having undoubted founded on 2d Tim. ii. 22-25. Rev. Mr. Hague Office north side of State House Square, between the Hart. cheerfully would, at least, hypothetically, if he Apostolic commission to immerse, who had him- presented the Hand of Fellowship. self received immersion through an undoubted succession of those who had themselves been immersed from the apostle's times!

How enviable, in this respect, the position of the Greek and Asiatic churches! And how deeply to be deplored the condition to which Protestantism is reduced by this, amongst the many other departures from the Catholic church, of the great Roman schism!

A branch of the Catholic church which could supply a pure, instead of a spurious immersion; which could offer a regular, instead of a very doubtful commission to the ministry; and which should be animated by that heaven-descended spirit of humility, zeal, and self-denial, which ple of God, and be abundantly useful and happy constitutes the renewed effulgence of some of in their labors.—Chr. Walchman, Sept. 17. our Atlantic Dioceses, in the language of one at the West, not of the church, but well entitled to judge in the matter, "would carry all before it." A WESTERN EPISCOPALIAN.

The Bishop is truly in a trying case. We do not wonder that he feels "posed" with the difficulties of his position. Believing as he does, "that no instance either of adult or infant baptism occurred during the first three centuries, except by immersion, save only in the few cases of clinical baptism, and that to this practice all the incidental notices of Holy Scripture best conform; and, also, that an unbroken visible succession is necessary to render any rite or ministry valid, we do not wonder that he is "galled" by the "argumentum ad hominem," as he is pleased to call it, "if "I wish l'ather would'nt drink any more Whiskey." | you believe in immersion, why do you not pract-Such was the expression of a lad who frequent. ice it; or at least why you do not yourself submit ly calls at our office. Well might he say thus, to it?" This is truly an argumentum ad hominem, for he doubtless begins to see many evils that fol. an argument addressed to the conscience and rags and starvation, he has it in prospect before ated by Stuart's non-essential theory, or Edward him. If he has not already been the subject of Beecher's transcendental purification philology. no surety that he will long escape. If he has not constrained to admit that to this question he "knows no answer."

We would be glad to help the Bishop out of ard!" and if he has not already felt the disgrace this difficulty. In the first place, then, let him and ruin that are inseparable from drunkenness, extend his commendable views on the subject of he has doubtless realized it vividly in his imagina. baptism to the ministry, and he will find that the tion, and trembled at the consequence of drinking Scriptures speak of but two offices in the churchthe deadly poison. That father must be a mon. es, those of bishop or pastor, and deacon: then ald, and Bible and Tract Reports, which uncle ster incarnate that can entail the consequences of let him apply to a Baptist Bishop for regular valid B. lends you and Pa to read, and I can't find drunkenness, as a legacy, upon his children. He baptism. If he thinks an unbroken succession of Pa's name any where in the account of the monmust be lost to all sense of moral and parental ob- immersers necessary, we think he can be accom- ey that is given; why don't he put his name ligation, to benumb his own faculties with the fa- modated. We will not ask him to rely on the tal poison and thus unfit himself to train up his baptism of Roger Williams, although he was a and so many gentlemen? regular minister of the Episcopal church, because, in his case, the succession would be doubtful, if little girl continued turning over the leaves of the The heart must be harder than an adamant that not improbable. One branch of our Holy Cath- pamphlets, 'your Pa does'nt wish to have his United States, where no agency is established. will not be moved by the tears of a devoted wife, olic Church has been preserved pure in the inte- name published to the world with the amount of fice is open at all hours for the transation of business. nor the anxieties of children. The drunkard, be. rior of continental Europe, and another among his charities.' side being the most miserable, is the most loath. the mountains of Wales. In both these branchsome of the human race. All manly and enno. es, we find satisfactory evidence of an unbroken bling feelings-all sense of honor and right, and succession of baptized bishops, from the age of the

We should, however, prefer that he modify his views of the importance of a historical succession, disgrace to his species-a pest to society, and of both ordinances and ministry. We will ven- any thing in. ture to remind the Bishop that there is not a trace of this doctrine in the Scriptures, the only requisites of a valid church, valid ministry, valid ordiexertions of the philanthropist to rescue him from scrupulous and conscientious execution of the upon the splendid furniture which adorned the laws of Christ, the Head and only Lawgiver of parlor. She could'nt understand this reason, and

tion as any. Now he is the wreck of a man- viable" the bishop regards their "position in this to some of the societies where the ladies meet with a benumbed intellect-blighted prospects- respect," we think it quite unnecessary. In truth and sew? or why could'nt you make some pret. ancy of the kind will hereafter be found in the work. The we have sent several Baptist Bishops to convert ty article for the Fair, such as aunt B. makes? adaptation of this work to Conference and Prayer meetings to send more. Not that we think it important to make such articles,' said the mother, without rais- kind in use. Watchman.

STRIKING ANSWER TO PRAYER.—The Religious Herald gives the following remarkable case of recovery from sickness, in answer to prayer; Elder Taliferro was present at a protracted meet- ask so many questions. ing, and became very ill: Last night all his physicians (4 in number) announced his case as hopeless, saying that he could not live. He received the information with great composure—bid adieu silver and the gold are the Lord's, I have been in the world, the people should be guarded against to his wife-gave some directions-and declared, afraid Pa keeps too much of it." their influence. A brief argument which can be 'I have no fear or care on my mind, Jesus is

Zion. It is the most signal display of divine pow-A late number of the "Church Record" con- er we ever have seen-and is so regarded throughtains the following communication, which the out the city. I thought it ought to be recorded to Episcopal Recorder ascribes to Bishop Smith, of the honor and faithfulness of our divine Lord and

> SINGULAR JEWISH CUSTOM.-Burkhardt informs us that at Tiberias, one of the four holy cities of the Talmud, the Jews observe a singular custom in praying .- While the Rabbi recites the Psalms of David, or the prayers extracted from them, the congregation frequently imitate by their voices or gestures the meaning of some remarkable passages: for example, when the Rabbi pro nounces the words, 'Praise the Lord with the sound of the trumpet,' they imitate the trumpet's blast through their closed fists. When 'a horrible tempest' occurs, they puff and blow to represent a storm; or, should he mention 'the cries of the righteous in distress,' they all set up a loud screaming; and it frequently happens that while some are still blowing the storm, others have already begun blowing the cries of the righteous, thus forming a concert which it is difficult for any but a zealous Hebrew to hear with gravity.

> MISSIONARIES TO BURMAH. - On Thursday evening of last week, Rev. Cephas Bennet and lady, Mr. Chandler and lady, Miss M. Vinton, and L. C. Avung, a native Chinese, received their designation as missionaries to Burmah, by appropriate public religious services in Charles-St. Meetinghouse. An address was given by Rev. Dr. Sharp,

It was then expected that the missionaries would sail on Friday, but they have been detained by adverse winds till Tuesday of this week, at which time a prayer was offered on board by Rev. Mr. Stow, commending the missionaries and their cherished purpose to the blessing of almighty God. Mr. Bennet is already a well known laborer in the same field, having returned to this country a year and a half ago on business of importance to the mission. Miss Vinton goes to reside in the family of her brother, and to be employed in teaching the Karens; Mr. Chandler as a mechanic, with particular reference to the printing operations. May they be followed by the prayers of the peo-

> Requiem for Summer. "The beautiful have vanished, And return not."—Colerings.

Summer is gone! I see it in the sky with shadows dimning I hear it in the river's gentle flow, And in the rustling leaves, her dirge-notes hymning, And in the murmuring streamlet, sad and low ; I know it as the sea-waves come and go, And feel it in the sun's meridian glow. That Summer's gone

Summer is gone! I hear it in the wind's low voices sighing; I know it by the stillness of the grove; I see it in the lonely flower that's dying: I feel it in the spell, oft wont to move My spirit to high melody-the love That inly burned-some kindling from above, That Summer's gone !

Children's Corner.

"Children should not ask Questions."

Lucy was sitting with her mother by a cheerful fire one morning, when a hard rain had kept her from school. The mother was silently employed with her sewing, while the sprightly little girl, about eight or nine years old, was amusing herself with looking over some pamphlets and periodicals, which lay among the books on the table.

'Ma,' said Lucy, at length, 'I have been looking through these names in the Missionary Herdown as uncle B. does, and Mr. R., and Mr. G.,

'I suppose, my dear,' said the mother, as the

'Well, ma, then why don't he put something into the plate, when we have collections taken up for the missionaries, and the different societies which our minister recommends? The plate comes to our pew with bills and half dollars, and two shilling pieces in it, and I never see Pa put

'Your father, Lucy, can't afford to be giving

continually to so many different objects.' The thoughtful and intelligent little girl looknances, and valid christian character, being a ed up from her books, and cast a glance around thought, no doubt, 'my father might at least af-As to the plan of sending to the Greek and ford to give some of them.' She was silent for Asiatic churches for valid baptism, however "en- a time, but again asked, 'Ma, why don't you go

Lucy was again silent, and laying down her book, looked intently into the fire. By and bye she asked, 'Ma, how long have you and Pa belonged to the church?'

'Lucy,' said her mother, ' little girls should not

'Well,' said Lucy, 'I do wish I knew whether Pa ever gives any money to the societies, for ever ments, and carry out its spirft, since I heard Mr. - 's text last Sunday, "The

God knows that the children of his professing easily remembered, and readily recalled, has of- sweet, not a cloud intervenes, all is glory in the people will ask them questions. He told the children of Israel what they should answer, when At this juncture, Bro. Jones informed the their children asked wherefore they did such lusions. In the remains of the late and excellent church, who had assembled for worship, of his things; they were to say, that the Lord had thus sketches of travel in ancient Assyria, Armenia, Media, and Dr. Nevins, of Baltimore, we have such an argu- condition-and that the physicians had declared commanded them to do. But God has nowhere Mesopotamin, and illustrations of Scripture Prophecy. ment against Perfectionism; it is this: "Against that they had done all they could, that he could'nt told his people how they should explain their A. Grant, M. D. A very interesting work for all, but the doctrine of sinless perfection in man in this live through the night; that there was already neglects or omissions of duty to their children; life, there lie two serious objections. The first is, symptoms of death upon him, and if he were sa- and hence, when young minds (as prolific in inthat it is not proven by the Bible. Where is the ved it would be by a miracle—and proposed to the quiries as those of the young wandering Israeltext? The other is, that there is, if possible, still church to spend the evening in prayer for him. ites) propose such questions as the above to their less proof of it in actual life. Where is the ex-ample? Give us the text—give us the man."— clock the fever left him; he is now free, and with to repeat the erroneous, and too common reply, care he may be once more raised to the walls of "Children should not ask questions."

CANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

WE the subscribers, would thus inform the public that a private High School will be opened under the instruction of Mr. Edwin Robbins, on Monday the 30th day of August. Mr. Robbins was educated at the Teacher's Seminary, Andover, Ms., and since has been engaged for several years in the business of instructing with uniform We feel no hesitation in recommending him as a first rate teacher.

Terms in the common English branches will be \$3.00 per quarter. All other studies in like proportion. Board can be obtained in good families on reasonable terms.

Reference may be had to Rev. Mr. Burt, Rev. Mr. Bar. ton, William Cooley, Esq., Samuel Barber, Esq., Rev. Geo. B. Atwell, Dea. Edmund Case, Capt. Joseph Dailey. Canton, Aug. 5, 1841.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

THIS School is designed particularly, although not exclusively, for Young Men who expect to make the Mercantile business a profession.

Instruction is given in the following studies, viz :- The Ancient and Modern Languages, Surveying, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, and Book Keeping by double and single entry. The student in acquiring the science and practice of Book Keeping, ordinarily secures a correct style of Writing. Such a knowledge of Book Keeping and business generally is here acquired as will enable a young man to discharge the duties of an accountant in any situation in the country. As no classes are formed, a limited number of Young

Gentlemen are, at any time admitted for a term of 11 weeks; and those unwilling to be confined to particular hours, can receive their lessons at hours to suit their own convenience, morning, afternoon and evening.

Aug. 6. 3:21

N. HARRIS.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company. ford and Exchange Banks.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than thirty years. is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal prop. erty generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office, directly to the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immedi-

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company: Eliphalet Terry, Job Allyn, S. H. Huntington, Ezra White, Jr. H. Huntington, Jr. James Goodwin, Jr. Albert Day, John P. Brace. George C. Collins Esqrs. ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated for the purpose of securing against loss and damage by Fire only. CAPITAL, \$200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner— Soffer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the (ompany is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The office of the company is in the new Ætna Bhilding, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE, Thomas K. Brace, | Stephen Spencer, Thomas Belden, Samuel Tudor, Henry Kilbourn, Joseph Morgan, Elisha Dodd, Jesse Savage.

Joseph Pratt,

James Thomas, Elisha Peck. Daniel Burgess, Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church, Horatio Alden, Ebenezer Seeley. THOMAS K. BRACE, Pres't.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Sec'y. The Etna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

PROTECTION Insurance Company.

Office south side of State street, twenty rods east of the State House, Hartford

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of mereasing its capital to half a million of dollars. The company will issue policies on fire or marine risks,

on terms as favorable as other offices. Application may be made by letter from any part of the

THE DIRECTORS ARE,

Wm. W. Ellsworth, Asahel Saunders, Henry Hudson, Daniel W. Clark. Charles II. Northam Willis Thrall, William Kellogg, Elbridge Cutler, S. W. Goodridge, Ellery Hills, Hezekiah King, John H Preston. Edward Bolles, S. B. Grant. Henry Waterman, Chauncey Barnard, Eliphalet Averill. Ebenezer Flower, Lemuel Humphrey, A. S. Porter, Benjamin W. Greene, Giles P. Grant,

George R. Bergh, Adrian Janes. ELIPHALET AVERILL, Pres't. WILLIAM CONNER, Sec'y.

Select Hymns.

new and beautiful edition of the Baptist Select Hymns A is now published and for sale by the Subscribers. In this edition, the index of Scriptures, and index of Subjects, thereof on the public sign post in said town, nearth which were inadvertently omitted in the former edition is inserted, and as the whole is new stereotyped, no discrep-Sabbath schools, Family worship, Tract meetings, &c. &c gives the book a decided advantage over any work of the ROBINS & FOLGER June 25.

Christian Union.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN UNION. By 1 REV. WM. HAGUE. Boston, published by Gould, Ken. dall and Lincoln: 1841.

This is a good little book, 32 mo., 61 pages, done up in neatstyle, suitable for carrying in the pocket as an every day companion, and its sentiments will be found of incal. culable advantage, if laid up in the heart as the basis of action. Reader, will you buy it? Read it; ponder its senti-Price 25 cents. For sale by ROBINS& FOLGER, and

other Booksellers. NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE BY ROBINS & FOLGER.

THE NESTORIANS, or the LOST TEN TRIBES: containing evidence of their identity, an recount of specially for Christians.
On the relation between the Holy Scriptures and some

parts of Geology. By J. Smith, D.D., &c. Bush's Notes on Exodus. 2 vols. 12mo.

Hartford, July 23, 1841.

Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth Stephen's Travels in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan. 2 vola. 8vo.

NOAH B. CLARK'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

AT NO. 2 ANN ST. HARTFORD. The next Term of this School will commence on Man day the 30th day of August.

The Female Department will continue under the partie, The Female Department, who will be assisted by such other teachers as may be required. One half day ear week is devoted in this Department to Needle Work ha plain and ornamental. A class will be formed at the commencement of the

A class will be formed as Young Gentlemen as may with to teach in our Common Schools the coming winter, good schools will be obtained for those who may be

The charge for Tuition will hereafter be only from 3 dollars a quarter in each Department : not that it is in neved that it has heretofore been too high, but because h Proprietors are not disposed to be underbid by ols in the city. Board may be had at from \$1,75,1 \$2,50 a week. Application may be made until the conmencement of the term at No. 15 Church st. Aug. 6, 5w21

Sabbath School Books.

Further supply of Sabbath School books, in all the later publications of the New England & bath School Union, which makes our stock very complete Also—a new supply of the Converted Soldier, or me moirs of Josiah McWhinnie. Just received and for me ROBINS & FOLGER

CHARLES ROBINSON. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAT SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES OF NEW YORK AND MAINE, -ALSO AGENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN AND HUDSON INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEW

Office, corner Chapel and State sts., New Horn

NEW GOODS.

SWIFT & WILLIAMS, have returned from New Year and are now opening a large and destrable assoriant of New Goods, bought the past week for cash at pr

bargains, viz : Rich Satin striped, figured and plain blue black, black and colored Silks; plain satin striped Challeys, most bear tiful patterns, selling fast; chene Cravats and Scan Cap Ribbons ; do., Satin and Taffetes ; plain, striped and plaid Cambrics and Muslins; striped Furniture Ding. Bishop Lawns; Book Muslins; Cambric Edgings and h sertings; do. Thread, a large assortment; Muslin Collan Irish Linens; one piece 10.4 Linen Sheeting; Lin Cambrie ; do. IIdkís. ; Working Worsteds ; French, Eu lish and American Prints, some new and desirable m terns; Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets; Russia Dique brown Toweling; red, yellow and white Flannels; aim pieces Bombazines, bought in the auction room, when can and will be sold at bargains.

Purchasers of Dry Goods will do well to call and a amine our stock before buying, for we think and aren alone in saying so) that we can sell at better bargainstis any other store in this city.

N. B. The place is the New Store of SWIFT WILLIAMS, Chittenden's Building, south store.

Cash and Exchange Store.

L. D. FOWLER & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealears in Green Flour, Grain, Provisions and country Product he Eggleston stand, No. 288 North Main-street. N. B. Our friends in the city, and from the cours may depend upon finding at all times, choice Growing the lowest market prices.

Sabbath School Books.

The subscribers have just received the "Converted S r," or memoir of Josiah McWhinnie, prepared l New England Sabbath School Union-a very inter

"Hague's Guide to Scripture Conversation. New England Sabbath School Question Books, wall ind 2d.

Lincoln's Sabbath School Class book. Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

Ripleys Notes on the Gospel's, with a good supply ooks for Sabbath School Libraries, at the lowest prior. ROBINS & FOLGH

Robins & Folger, have also a valuable select f books belonging to the Library of a deceased clergent Among this collection are many rare and valuable well

BOOKS.

TUST received and for sale-Library of American In raphy. Harpers' Edition Glimpses of the past, by Charlotte Elizabeth. The Flower Faded, a memoir of Clementina, daylet Baron Cuvier.

Helen Fleetwood, by Charlotte Elizabeth. The Merchant's Daughter. Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis. Bush's Notes on Exodus. Egypt, and Arabia Petrea.

Kirk's Sermons, 3d edition. Memoir of Father Matthew, with an account of them and progress of Temperance in Ireland. Together with a new assortment of Sabbath scho

Tales for the Young, or Lessons for the heart.

ROBINS & FOLGER June 25. 180 Main # A T a Court of Probate holden at Hartford, within all for the District of Hartford, on the 5th day of July, b

Present, SETH TERRY, Esq., Judge. On motion of Edwin Caswell, Executor of the of Mary Ann Caswell, late of Hartford, within said De deceased; This Court doth decree that six months be lowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to their claims against the same to said Executor, and that public notice be given of this order by advertis in newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting 1 place where the deceased last dwelt.

D., 1841.

June 16.

Copy of Record, NATHANIEL GOODWIN, Clerk

W. S. CRANE, DENTIST.

Exchange Buildings, North of State House

REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. & J. Parmlets.
W. Crane, M. D., J. D. Stout, M. D., E. Br. an, New York. Hartford, 1841. BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

HE subscriber is in want of several intelligent at A ergetic men to circulate a valuable and popular

cation, to whom very liberal encouragement will be J. SEYMOUR BROWN Notice.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probate, for the trict of Suffield, to me directed, I will sell, either public or private sale, at the house of Widow Harriet ington, on the 9th day of August next, so much of property belonging to the estate of Almon Remington of Suffield, deceased, as will raise the sum of sixtee dred and twenty-six dollars and ninety cents, with ELIHU TAYLOR, Administration Suffield, July 28, 1841.

American and Foreign Bible Socie Mr. H. S. WASHEURN, Agent of the New Engl oath School Union, 79 Cornhill, is authorized to be moneys, in my behalf, intended for the American and eign Bible Society, from Massachusetts, Maine, New History shire, and the eastern part of Vermont.

H. SEAVER, Agt. Am. and For. Bible Society Boston, June 2, 1841.

PRINTED OL. IV

CHRIS UBLISHED EVE fice corner Main

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Missiona

ACTS FROM A I EDINBURGH, igence from D Hamburghasten to trans from our bele

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and Father, the brother Köbner. sity is doubly val our thanks, dea yours, the blessi And as our L the oup of cold es, your reward ore than this. spects of the trio

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